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S. GEORGIA MEANS FAILURE OF HAIG MISSION

AU261424 Sofia BTA in English 1310 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Todor Stoyanov commentary: "Unannounced and Expected Failure" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 26 Apr (BTA) -- The peace mission of Secretary of State Alexander Haig to London and Buenos Aires has failed. Its end, unannounced, but expected, was marked by the fusillades of the British ships against the island of South Georgia.

Neither was it possible for the peace mission of Mr Haig to succeed when it was regarded by the State Department as an operation for the finding of versions to the benefit of the United States and Great Britain.

The partiality of Washington was hardly disguised: For the White House the dialogue would have been good if it had legalized in one form or another the situation of the Falkland Islands as inherited from the colonial times or if it was just a game of time-winning, while the British armada get prepared for an operation in the South Atlantic. It is not accidental that the failure of Mr Haig's mission was received by the influential circles in the United States with satisfaction and appeals for American military interference.

It is an irony of fate that the British ships opened fire against South Georgia on the day when Israel was withdrawing from Sinai, and international forces consisting mainly of American units, took over the post of "guardians" over the positions vacated by the Israeli army. It is becoming increasingly clear that Mr Haig has dreamt for exactly such a peaceful version in the region of the Falkland Islands as well.

The specific case with the Falkland Islands and the position assumed by the United States comes as a fresh reaffirmation that peace missions cannot be conducted by aggressive governments with imperial ambitions. More than evident is that it is more important for Washington to achieve wherever possible military presence through their diplomatic initiatives or in the last resort -- to place the keys for strategic interference in the hands of their most truthful allies.

The response of the Latin American governments is yet to become known at the session of the Organization of the American States which begins today. One thing, however, can be stated in advance -- a whole subcontinent will have one more occasion to consider the sincerity of the peace actions of Washington.

BTA DECLARATION ON ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL FROM SINAI

AU261911 Sofia BTA in English 1839 GMT 26 Apr 82

["BTA Declaration" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 26 Apr (BTA) -- On April 25th it was announced about the evacuation of the Israeli troops from Sinai and stationing instead the so-called "multinational forces," under the Camp David accords.

The "multinational forces" for maintaining the peace in Sinai are composed of divisions of the US swift deployment forces and military units of some of the US allies. Their deployment is part of a wider plan for a permanent military presence aiming at regaining the lost positions of imperialism in that part of the world and continuing the plunder of its natural riches. They are a threat for the sovereignty and independence of the Arab people, for the peace and security in the Middle East and its adjacent regions.

The years which have passed since the signing of the Camp David accords showed the impossibility to solve the Middle East conflict without the other interested countries. Moreoever, the Camp David accord untied the hands of the aggressor to annex east Jerusalem and the Syrian Golan Heights, to seize and desecrate the Arab cultural and historical values, to violate the international norms and decisions, to prepare the illegal annexation of new territories. The Arab blood shed, the victims as result of the Israeli brigandish operations show what fate has been assigned to the Arab peoples by the participants in the separate deal and by their American 'arbiters". Their schemes question the existence of a whole people -- the Arab people of Palestine. It seems that the USA and some of its NATO allies have forgotten the reply given by peoples to the attempts at ruling over somebody else's territories with the help of the arms.

The alternative of the futureless Camp David deal is one -- an all-embracing and just settling of the Middle East conflict through the collective efforts of all the parties concerned including the equal participation of the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians -- the Palestine Liberation Organisation. The People's Republic of Bulgaria backs up the proposal of the Soviet Union for convening an international conference on the Middle East and will help, according to her possibilities, its carrying out.

BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECRETARIAT SESSION

AU221432 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 21 Apr 1982 carries on pages 1 and 2 an 800-word announcement on a session of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat held "these days" to discuss information provided by the BCP Central Committee's record keeping department and the Vratsa Okrug BCP Committee concerning the handling of letters and personal interventions of citizens in connection with the decision adopted by the Politburo on 6 December 1977.

After noting that "citizens' letters are one of the most valuable sources of information concerning questions which interest the people" the announcement analyzes the work done in this respect since the adoption of the Politburo decision and comes to the general conclusion that the "work done by party and state organs and economic and social organizations regarding the requests, complaints, signals and proposals of the working people has considerably improved."

At the same time, however, the Central Committee Secretariat notes that "Important party demands concerning the handling of citizen's letters" are not being fulfilled.

After listing some of the major shortcomings in this respect, the Central Committee Secretariat charges the BCP Central Committee departments, the okrug and communal party committees, the leadership of ministries, offices, state, economic and communal organizations to analyze their past work and take steps to improve their activities.

In the paragraphs that follow the Central Committee Secretariat outlines certain principles which must be observed in dealing with the citizen's letters and complaints; to insure strictness against "attempts" to violate the legal rights and interests of the working people and against those who stifle criticism and fail to observe public order and communist morality.

Finally the Central Committee Secretariat stresses that all party, state and economic organs must take decisive steps to remove the causes which give rise to justified complaints and hold personally responsible those who close their eyes to violations thus helping create an atmosphere conducive to the thriving of such negative phenomena. It is also stressed that "party control over all state and economic organizations must be strengthened with a view to quickly and fairly resolving all justified requests."

In conclusion the Central Committee Secretariat gives a positive assessment to the work of the Vratsa Okrug BCP Committee in this sphere of work and enjoins all okrug party committees and other competent organs to acquaint themselves with the experience of the Vratsa Okrug BCP Committee. The Central Committee Secretariat notes that "work with the personal letters of citizens is the responsibility of each leading official, big or small, and of each communist. It must be the duty and constant concern of each party organ and each party organization."

DAILY CARRIES MLADENOV DINNER TOAST IN WARSAW

AU231200 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Apr 82 p 6

[Report on toast proposed by Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, at official dinner given in his honor on 19 April 1982 in Warsaw]

[Text] Petur Mladenov pointed out in his toast that the present meetings and talks with his Polish counterpart are a continuation of the traditional relations existing between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic. Good and friendly relations have always existed between our two Slavic countries, Petur Mladenov stated. As a result of the victory of socialist revolution both in Poland and Bulgaria, the relations between the two countries assumed a qualitatively new character. They are joined together by a common ideology -- the ideology of Marxism-Leninism -- and by the common principles of socialist internationalism. The fact that both countries belong to the Warsaw Pact Treaty Organization and to CEMA gives them security and stability. The two countries are also united by their friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, which is the cornerstone of their policy.

The minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria pointed out the fact that our country highly appreciates the resolve and categorical firmness with which the Polish authorities stopped counterrevolution on 13 December 1981, thus bringing about the failure of the intentions of the enemies of socialism, who were striving for an attack against the socialist community, against stability in Europe and throughout the world.

Petur Mladenov declared as follows: Our country welcomes the efforts aimed at the restoration of the PZPR's leading role in society, at consolidating its relations with the workers class, as well as at obtaining, in the long run, a higher stage of true socialist democracy

Referring to economic cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic, Petur Mladenov noted that our country, within the framework of the entire socialist community, is according and will accord assistance to Poland, while at the same time seeking new forms for this cooperation.

Dwelling upon the international situation the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs pointed out that this situation has been seriously aggravated by the most reactionary imperialist circles. The international situation demands the even greater cohesion of the socialist community member-countries, as well as a coordination of their foreign policy. Minister Mladenov stressed that our country is adopting the peace program adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress as its own program, and that it supports the new initiatives submitted by Leonid Brezhnev on limiting the missile-nuclear arms threat.

Petur Mladenov pointed out our country's contribution to the consolidation of an atmosphere of good neighborly relations in the Balkans.

CPSL CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION HELD 26 APR

Lenart Opens Meeting

LD261344 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] The CPSL Central Committee is meeting in Bratislava today to discuss the activity and the further improvement of the work of the national committees in Slovakia with regard to the resolution of the sixth session of the CPCZ Central Committee. The meeting is attended by members and candidate members of the CPSL Central Committee; the members of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPSL; heads of individual departments of the CPSL Central Committee; secretaries of the regional committees of the CPSL and the city party committee in Bratislava for political and organizational work; communists holding the post of deputy chairmen of the Slovak National Council; Slovak Government ministers, and other guests.

The meeting was opened by Comrade Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidum and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

After the election of working commissions, Comrade Jan Janik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, delivered a CPSL Central Committee report on the tasks facing the national committees after the 16th CPCZ Congress, the CPSL congress and the sixth session of the CPCZ Central Committee. He stressed that the further development and intensification of socialist democracy envisages not only a fuller application of rights and an increased share in management, but also increased responsibilities of the bodies and officials of the national committees, and the citizens themselves, and their responsibility for better meeting the requirements of life.

Presidium Report

LD262218 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] The report of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee on the tasks of national committees after the 16th CPCZ Congress, the CPSL congress and the Sixth CPCZ Central Committee session was delivered by Jan Janik, Presidium member and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. We will now acquaint you with its contents:

At today's session, following the results of the deliberations of the ixth CPCZ Central Committee session, we set as our aim the objective and critical assessment of the share of national committees in the construction of socialism and the determination of further directions and methods of activity in the conditions of the Slovak Socialist Republic, the beginning of the report says.

There are 61,408 deputies working in the national committees in Slovakia; there are over 170,000 people working in various commissions and aktivs. This is a base which enables not only a brfoad participation of citizens in the work of national committees, but is also a source of increasing the quality of their activity. The demanding tasks set by the 16th CPCZ Congress as well as by the CPSL congress require further improvement in the quality of economic organizational and political educational influence of national committees, deputies of aktivs, as well as the apparatus. In accordance with the resolution of the sixth session of the CPCZ Central Committee, the role of national committees is to be considerably increased in securing complex economic and social development of the appropriate territorial districts, construction of towns and villages and securing services to the population. In assessing the work of national committees and determining their significant roles, the report says,. we bear in mind that this sphere too is influenced by the compexity and demanding character of both our internal conditions and possibilities, and external international political relations.

Coping with the tasks of the economic and social development of our society calls for even more efficient development of economic organizational role of national committees because, in accordance with the measures for the transition of our economy toward intensive development, the roles of the national committees in the sphere of economy, which they directly govern, have been changed in a pronounced manner since 1980. National committees will have to perform tasks with less resources entering the economy. This concerns not only fuel, power and metals, but also other raw materials, production material and products, production means and labor resources.

The Presidium report delivered at today's session of the CPSC Central Committee by Comrade Jan Janik stressed the protection of the environment. National committees will have to be more consistent in supervising an improvement in the cleanliness of the atmosphere, surface and underground waters, maintenance and development of greenery and an elimination of the negative results of the production activities of enterprises. In this connection the report also stresses the protection and utilization of land, mainly because all the legal measures for its protection and utilization are not being fulfilled.

Among the foremost tasks of national committees are also services to the population. The report notes that in the past few years some positive results have been achieved in the development of services of local economy and of production cooperatives. Daily life, however, confirms that the quality of services rendered is not of the required standard. There are serious shortcomings in activities such as car repairs, repairs of electrical appliances, footware, and clothing; delivery terms are unreasonably long. Citizens also have reservations regarding unsuitable working hours of some services, unsuitable distribution network of repair shops, the quality of the labor and the behavior of the staff. The services are being plagued by misdemeanours such as corruption and uncontrollable moonlighting which, regrettably, is being performed by the employees of the services even in their working hours, with utilization of enterprises' materials.

The report further says that enterprises of local industries concentrate considerably on preferential cooperation with centrally controlled enterprises, they concentrate no so much on granting services, [words indistinct] of minor goods in short supply production to order and on increasing deliveries to the internal market. In this connection the report stresses the quality of management, selection and training of leading cadres and creating comprehensive conditions for the education of apprentices.

There is a need to overcome the prejudices of young people against vocations such as shoemaker, vulcanizer, mason, chimneysweep, tinsmith, slater and to give them prospects of expert professional ability in life, as well as the knowledge that work of high quality is being socially appreciated in socialism. That is is being rewarded according to merit. Although in the past few years the commercial network in Slovakia has considerably widened and has been modernized, although the standards of sales have increased, there still exist a large number of problems in this sphere. It is also here that national committees must use their legal rights and duties stemming, above all, from the new law on internal trade. They must implement more strongly and more consistently particularly their control role with regard to trade organizations on their territories.

In connection with restructuring the education system, the report stresses, it is necessary to pay greater attention to rebuilding and directing apprentice education for the needs of economy of national committees. Among the range of activities of national committees is also development of rich cultural life of the working people. It is true that there exists in towns and village a considerably broad material, technical base of cultural enterprises, but it is not being used sufficiently everywhere and at all times.

There is the pressing task of securing even closer connection of socialist culture and art with the working people, of deepening political work and influence of ideological educational elements of individual actions on constant development of personality, on formation of thinking and feeling of the people in the spirit of socialist ideals, socialist morality and their vital necessities.

The report also deals with the further development of Bratislava. In particular, with the tasks created for national committees at new housing estates in securing a commercial network, and so forth.

A considerable part of the report is devoted to principal villages where the jurisdiction of national committees has been increased and where services and health care are to expand. At the same time, activity should not decrease in the villages with citizens' committees only.

In the sense of the conclusions of the Sixth CPCZ Central Committee session, the report at today's session of the CPSL Central Committee is more demanding on the activity of the elected organs of national committees and deputies. There is the need to increase the qualification of employees of national committees and to strive hard so the work of the apparatus of national committees is attractive and interesting. It is precisely the good work of the apparatus of national committees which increases the authority of these organs and strengthens the relation of citizens toward the socialist social system. We rely on the present dedicated and conscientious work of thousands of officials, deputies and employees of national committees which participate in their successful activity for the benefit of people and socialism. The party will exert every effort so that national committees might, by their fruitful work, take as active a part as possible in further building our socialist homeland, in developing and deepening socialist democracy and in organizing the political and social activity of the working people. The report of the CPSL Central Committee, delivered at today's session of the central committee by Comrade Jan Janik, ends with the above proclamation.

## Resolution Reported

LD262258 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] At the session held on 26 April 1982 the CPSL Central Committee discussed the report of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee on ensuring the resolution of the sixth session of the CPCZ Central Committee on the tasks of the national committees after the 16th CPCZ Congress on the conditions of the Slovak Socialist Republic. Following the results of the deliberations of the sixth session of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CPSL Central Committes has discussed the contribution of the national committees to the construction of advanced socialist society and in the realization of the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the resolution of the CPSL Congress. The CPSL Central Committee praises the fact that territorial party bodies pay consistent attention to the national committees since they know that the national committees are an important tool of the socialist state power and administration in the development of the mass-political work and in the unity of the party and people. In all stages of socialist construction the national committees have worked as an important link of our political system, as a reliable and effective helper of the Communist Party. At the moment they are fulfilling an important political role in the further development and strenghtening of the socialist statehood and in broadening the participation of citizens in the management of public affairs and in the development of socialist democracy.

The class-political composition, the representation of the nations and nationalities, the broad and multifaceted contents of the activity of the national committees constitute one of the basic prerequisites for the unification of all forces of society in satisfying the spiritual and material needs of citizens.

The further development of the activity of the national committees in society and the state requires improving the quality of their economic-organizational, cultural-educational and power-administrative function. For this reason the sixth session of the CPCZ Central Committee and the session of the CPSL Central Committee urgently table the need to adopt and realize measures for further raising the effectiveness of the work of the national committees and for improving their activity, structure and system of management. The transition of the economy to a fuller utilization of the intensification factors of development and a more consistent introduction of the strategic line of the effectiveness and quality of all work puts high demands on the managerial work of the national committees. This includes above all a more rational and more effective mastering of the tasks in the development of the territorial wards, in investment construction and above all in comprehensive housing development, in an all-round and better quality assurance of services for the population, in improving the management of the housing fund and in improving the flexibility of dealing with the question of supplies, transport and a more consistent creation and protection of the environment.

The national committees have demanding tasks also in the allocation and utilization of the labor force, in the health care of the people and for satisfying their social needs, for the raising of education and culture, for broadening prerequisites for the recreational, leisure time and sports activities, for the civil-defense and legal education of the population. In order to fulfil these tasks it is necessary to continue in developing citizen initiative and more purposefully to utilize cooperation between social and leisure time organizations in the fulfilment of the electoral programs of the National Front. The deepening of the effectiveness of the national committees requires increased activity of the elected bodies and all deputies, and improving the quality of the work of the apparatus, deepening professional standards, culture and ethics in the activity of the apparatus including a sensitive attitude to citizens and a consistent observance of socialist legality.

The national committees must all teach citizens to interpret their rights in an indivisible unity with their duties, and to harmonize their personal interests with all-social interests. It is necessary to create all prerequisites for improving the work of the national committees, above all in villages and towns, in line with the documents approved by the highest party bodies.

In order to ensure that national committees of all levels are able to fulfil their demanding tasks still more successfully it is required that their management by the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic is deepened, that the work ties of the relevant ministries are intensified -- above all those of the Ministry of Interior -- so that in the sphere of the national committees the full development of their activity and initiative and at the same time a unified execution of state power is ensured.

The CPSL Central Committee pledges all bodies and organizations of the CPSL, communists in central state bodies and national committees, in economic and social organizations, to realize the measures adopted for improving the activity of the national committees and to create the appropriate political-educational and cadre prerequisites for this.

The improvment of work demands further strengthening party management, above all in the elected bodies and in the apparatus of the national committees.

The CPSU Central Committee:

1) Approves:
   A) The report of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee on the tasks of the national committees after the 16th CPCZ Congress, the CPSL congress and the sixth session of the CPCZ Central Committee.
   B) The report on the activity of the Presidium, the Secretariat and the commissions of the CPSL Central Committee since the session of the CPSL Central Committee held on 14 December 1981.
2) Notes:
   A) The report on the development and improvement of the quality of the membership base of the party in Slovakia in 1981.
   B) The report on the preparation, progress and results of the deliberations of the membership meetings of the CPSL primary organizations held at the beginning of 1982 in Slovakia.
   C) The political-organizational ensuring of the sixth session of the CPCZ Central Committee and the April session of the CPSL.

## Lenart's Closing

LD262154 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Excerpts] A session of the CPSL Central Committee ended in Bratislava today with the adoption of a resolution and a conclusion speech by Comrades Jozef Lenart.

In his conclusion address Comrade Lenart stressed the inevitability of the honest fulfillment of all the planned tasks of the national economy. He particularly stressed increasing the quality of products, increasing the speed of innovation cycles and bolder implementation of the desirable structural changes. He said that the key tasks is faster implementation of the transition toward intensive economic development. It is from this point of view that we must also approach the issue of resconstruction and modernization of production funds.

In the sense of the Sixth CPCZ Session, Comrade Jozef Lenart stressed the irreplaceable position of national committees in the process of building an advanced socialist society. National committees fulfil important economic organizational tasks. At the present time more attention must be given to population services aimed at increasing living standards and strengthening the socialist may of life. The center of their development must be in the socialist sector, which, however, does not mean neglecting additional services.

Comrade Jozef Lenart further stressed the political significance of constantly improving all links of the respresentation system in view of their immediate, daily contact with the public.

He stressed the requirement that national committees take a more active part in decision-making regarding the intentions and concrete steps of the development of the appropriate territorial boroughs. He spoke about their mission in deepening socialist democracy, promoting social interests and socialist legality, and the legal rights of citizens. Comrade Jozef Lenart further said that it is the duty of national committees to increase the involvement of broad strata of the working people in the administration of public matters, to educate citizens toward coresponsibility for the implementation of set tasks. He stressed the necessity of high-quality cadre building of national committees, overcoming bureaucratic methods of work, improving socialist administration and search for new, non-traditional approaches toward tackling questions and problems.

At this point it is necessary to continue in the revolutionary traditions of national committees and the valuable experience achieved by them in the process of socialist construction, Comrade Jozef Lenart stressed in his conclusion speech at today's session of the CPSL Central Committee in Bratislava.

MINISTER OBZINA INTERVIEWED ON SECURITY MATTERS

LD241718 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1630 GMT 24 Apr 82

["Television Newsreel" program]

[Excerpts] In our program today we offer you an insight into an area that continues to draw the interest of the public -- criminality. On the occasion of this year's National Security Corps Day, federal Interior Minister Jaromir Obzina has met journalists in order to acquaint them with the results of the security policy over the last 10 years and with the problems and tasks now being dealt with by the National Security Corps and the armies of the Interior Ministry. Comrade Obzina listed a number of positive results the security policy has achieved. We have excerpted some important themes from the interior minister's long remarks and will acquaint you with them now. One question undoubtedly draws the keen interest of the public -- the question of the overall trend of development of criminality.

[Begin recording] [Obzina] If we take the absolute figures expressing the levels of criminality in 1970 and compare them with 1980 we can say that in these 10 years, in absolute terms, all criminal acts and misdemeanors were reduced by more than 12 percent -- and this does not take into account the 6.5 percent population increase of that decade. I would like to say that this result; that is, an absolute decrease in criminality -- in the number of criminal acts and misdemeanors in the CSSR over the last decade -- is exceptional, not only in Europe but throughout the world.

Second, we also see practical results and successes of the party's security policy in the fact that the National Security Corps and our armies have contributed to the defeat of the rightist and antisocialist forces by stopping them from establishing an integrated enemy platform to fight against socialism on the basis of either the old positions or a new program. We have succeeded in preventing the establishment of coordinated antisocialist forces at home; that is, coordinated with other antisocialist forces in the fraternal socialist countries and with our reactionary political emigres abroad.

We have actually punished in our courts for criminal acts under Chapter One of the Criminal Law -- which provides legal protection for the socialist social and state system -- only qualified, dangerous enemies involved in dangerous activities.

Third, in the last 10 years we have strengthened the security-military protection of the Czechoslovak border while the movement of people and vehicles over our state border has rapidly developed. The Czechoslovak state border is crossed in both directions by more than 50 million people per year and a little more than 10 million vehicles per year. At least 11.5 million Czechoslovak citizens go abroad annually. [end recording]

An important factor that definitely influences the situation and the fulfillment of tasks in the sphere of security and protection of the state border is the cadre composition and cadrebuilding of the National Security Corps. On this question Comrade Obzina, interior minister, said among other things:

[Begin recording] For the first time since 1945 we have achieved 100 percent staffing in the National Security Corps, which is exceptionally important. At the moment recruitment to the National Security Corps is carried out through selection from four times as many applicants as the number actually accepted. That is, we have four applicants for every person accepted. To date nearly 12 percent -- 11.9 percent actually -- of the members have a complete high school education, 67.9 percent have a complete secondary education including the relevant exams, and the remaining 20-21 percent have not completed their secondary education and exams. [end recording]

We can add that one of the targets is that approximately 40 percent of the National Security Corps members have a high school education; that is, legal or other professional training.

A number of other questions dealt with state security.

[Begin recording] Considering the results I have already mentioned in the fight against the antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces that were directly connected with the crisis-ridden period 1967-69 and the following years, at the moment Czechoslovak security sees its main tasks as the fight against intelligence centers and illegal agents and against their activity on CSSR territory. From this it follows that we shall, naturally, continue to endeavor to foil all attempts at forming a united front of the antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces. However, as recent years in particular have shown, the basis of this activity is the direct and explicit reliance of these forces on the qualified forces of specilized security service, foreign intelligence, both legal and illegal, and their acitivity in the CSSR. [end recording]

In this context it was also mentioned that the enemy concentrates above all on setting up the so-called parallel structures, the purpose of which is not to directly attack the existing state or social organs and bodies but to attempt to set up -- parallel with them -- some sort of shadow structures on a semilegal or illegal principle. Apart from this, there are other important tasks in the area of state security.

[Begin recording] Another important new aspect of this fight in the sphere of state security is the question of protecting the Czechoslovak economy -- above all, the fight against Eastern departments of Western monopolies which, through business transactions, buying and selling of patents, licenses and other methods, frequently cause much greater damage to our national economy than the direct damage caused by common criminality or economic activity.

The specially established organs of this fight -- the so-called Eastern departments of Western monopolies which have direct links with the multinational monopoly organizations; that is, organizations that now control more than 30 percent of the world capitalist production -- determine and dictate the questions of economic cooperation in trade, banking, technology, licenses science etc with the CSSR, to mention just our country. [end recording]

Minister Obzina then informed journalists about the decisive tasks in the sphere of public security.

[Begin recording] We assigned ourselves the main task of keeping criminality at the 1980 level. If developments are very favorable, this level should decrease slightly in comparison with 1980. Second, we assigned ourselves the important task of reducing the losses caused by criminal activity in the national economy. These losses cost us and our republic a lot and in the course of the 5-year and 10-year periods we monitor these losses are exceptional. In 1981 direct losses caused by such activity amounted to Kcs848 million and the estimated consequent losses were at least Kcs2 billion; that is the total is Kcs2,848 billion. At the same time there has been a certain change as regards the losses: The losses caused by criminal economic activity are growing while the losses caused by stealing property and valuables in socialist ownership are diminishing. The percentage of losses caused by criminal economic activity is vastly growing. This must be taken into consideration by the bodies of the National Security Corps, the public security, the counterintelligence and intelligence organs, which must adjust their activity to this fact.

The third task in the sphere of public security is that of preventing violations of public order and raising the standard of the protection of society and citizens. The CSSR is one of the states in which there has not been a single case of violation of public order over the last decade. [end recording]

Comrade Obzina then explained to journalists the essence of the measures designed to strengthen the protection and security of the Czechoslovak state border. This is connected with the anticipated further development of the volume and frequency of border traffic. One of the important elements of our security policy is naturally, legislative activity, especially the legislative measures prepared in the highest representative bodies. The minister of interior had this to say about these plans:

[Begin recording] A law on firearms and ammunition has been adopted after discussion in the government and the Federal Assembly committees. The principles of a law on [word indistinct] communications is being discussed. Thirdly, the principles of a law on the registration of the population are being discussed and have been adopted by the government. Now under preparation is a law, already discussed, on the service of the numbers of the National Security Corps. It deals with the legislative activity of the Federal Assembly and the internal (?registration) activity in the National Security Corps and the federal Interior Ministry. The point on the whole is to reduce the existing valid norms down to the minimum of one third. [sentence as heard] [end recording]

Further questions from journalists dealt with some concrete demonstrations of criminality in our socialist society. The problem of juvenile criminality no doubt belongs to such topical questions.

[Begin recording] As regards juveniles that is, 15 to 18 years olds, they constitute eight percent of criminal activity, both criminal acts and misdemeanors. In other words on the whole it is not individuals, it is quite a proportion of the members of this generations, and therefore the total contribution to criminality is that much greater. [sentence as heard] We can say that our society, especially the National Security Corps and the Interior Ministry, have not succeeded in preventing the emergence of a new generation of those whom we call "people involved with the law;" That is people who have been sought and punished.

The more urgent question is the cause of criminal and other antisocial activity under socialism. We must examine this problem and not take it lightly or comment upon it with the phrase that it is just a heritage of capitalism or of the past. In this sphere it is necessary to unearth consistently the entire mechanism of the causes, conditions, stimuli and factors that lead to this phenomenon and that lead to it on such a scale among the young generation. [end recording]

Another exceptionally complex problem we have not yet solved is recidivism; that is, repeated criminal activity.

[Begin recording] This now represents more than 40 per cent or the total criminal activity in the CSSR. In Prague it amounts to 50 percent and more. Another problem is criminal activity under the influence of alcohol. This phenomenon seriously complicates the situation for us. The proportion of persons sought for criminal acts and misdemeanors committed under the influence of alcohol amounts to 33 percent of all criminal acts and misdemeanors in the CSSR. In the case of the juveniles it is as much as 27.5 percent. [end recording]

Moreover, recidivism and other very complex criminal phenomena are concentrated in the big cities, for example, 75 percent of all criminal acts in our country take place in Prague, Bratislava and the regional capitals. The interior minister was also asked to compare the development of criminality in our country with that in other countries.

[Begin recording] I have mentioned here the exceptionally successful results in reducing criminal activity in the entire decade, and we know the statistics about criminal activity in comparison with the first republic, the bourgeois republic and with bigger and smaller bourgeois states. We cannot compare ourselves with capitalist states nor can we compare ourselves with the bourgeois first Czechoslovak republic and approach the issue from that standpoint: Every year we sentence approximately 40 percent of the number of people sentenced in the first republic annually. [end recording]

In conclusion Comrade Obzina went on to speak about the problems of hidden criminality; that is, those antisocial, criminal actions which often are not revealed and for which the offenders are not punished. This has many causes.

[Begin recording] The part of our Constitution and our laws which stipulate that the worker who looks after state or cooperative property is also responsible for that property and that when he cannot protect it he should at least bring that fact to the attention of the relevant specialized organs, if not fulfilled. So far the situation is different and this is not only the fault of the relevant economic, state and mass leading bodies. It is also our fault because we have not found the correct approach to this or created a common interest among these bodies and leading workers and disciplinary bodies. These problems cannot be dealt with without bringing in the leading organs, nor can they be resolved without creating a broad system of social prevention. This is what we have been trying to do lately together with the general prosecutors and courts. [end recording]

STROUGAL ATTENDS, COMMENTS ON BRNO FAIR

LD232324 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, today visited the 13th international consumer goods fair in Brno. In pavilion C he inspected the products of the key branch of this year's fair -- electronics and electrical engineering goods -- saw the exhibits of Czechoslovak products from other branches, acquainted himself with the Soviet section and visited other countries' sections. Comrade Strougal also attended a fashion show presented by the Yugotextil foreign trade enterprise.

[Begin recording] [Question by unidentified reporter] Consumer goods account for about 20 percent of our exports. The fair is in fact a kind of offer to foreign markets. What do you think are our standards in this sphere and what are our long term prospects in foreign trade?

[Strougal] Well, naturally a visit of several hours is enough to give one a certain picture. I have also heard statements by our manufacturers and traders who spoke about the progress we have made. I think that the traditional standards of our glass, pottery and costume jewelery products match those of the top international products. Demand is also good, although at the moment there are problems with prices.

I think that we have made certain progress as regards shoes, above all in some areas -- for example I very much like children's footwear. I would also like to praise some traditional engineering branches where, naturally, we have a lot to catch up with, where we cannot be satisfied with the progress made -- it cannot be seen as absolute progress -- but nevertheless the progress achieved in this sphere, both in variety and in technological standards, is notable.

I am a little hesitant about furniture because I think that the requirements of the foreign and domestic demand are not reflected in the structure, design and variety of the goods offered. However, I have a feeling that the comrades who accompanied us and explained things to us do realize what our situation is and what must be done.

[Question] The key area of this year's fair is electrical engineering and electronics. What progress have we made here? What chances do we have in this respect on foreign markets?

[Answer] I have already said that in electronics we have no illusions about the fact that we have been lagging behind in the last 10 to 15 years and that the gap must be narrowed. I am pleasantly surprised with the work done in consumer electronics.

Naturally, the fair shows the broad variety of goods we have started making, either in international cooperation or on our own. The technological standards are notably higher although the best world standards are not seen in all products. However, the question is just how quickly these products will reach the market this year and next year -- both the foreign market and above all our domestic market -- so that we satisfy consumers. Consumers at this fair show great interest in this section.

Frankly, I have never seen an exhibition like this, nothing of this variety has ever been shown in Czechoslovakia. I think that our engineers, our electrical engineers in particular, are aware of the importance of these types of consumer goods both for young people and for the entire public. I think that we are following the right path. [end recording]

HRUSKOVIC SPEECH AT LENIN ANNIVERSARY RALLY

AU261243 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Apr 82 p 2

["From" the speech by Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, at a 22 April Bratislava meeting marking the 112th anniversary of Lenin's birth]

[Excerpt] The Soviet Union is today a firm mainstay of peace-loving, democratic and revolutionary forces, it is the embodiment of Lenin's humanitarian ideals, it carries the torch of social progress.

We resolutely endorse the Soviet Union's new peace initiative, L.I. Brezhnev's proposals put forward at the 17th congress of Soviet trade unions and at the Tashkent meeting of working people, proposals that are aimed at facilitating the path toward achieving a Soviet-American agreement on medium-range nuclear arms in Europe and at doing everything possible for halting the feverish pursuit of armaments and improving the international situation. The Soviet proposals encounter a favorable response from peace-loving people all over the world and inspire the peace-defenders' resolute actions for cooperation among nations, alleviating the international tension and improving the present international situation.

Crucial for safeguarding conditions for the nations' work in peace, averting the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe and developing international cooperation in the fields of economy, science and culture is the togetherness and cohesion of the countries of socialism and the entire international communist and workers movement on the basis of the principles of proletarian and socialst internationalism. These principles, as many times before, are again undergoing a historical test.

The ruling circles of the United States and the NATO countries are trying to erode and break up the unity of the socialist community and, above all, to weaken the individual socialist countries' alliance with the Soviet Union. In doing so, they do not shy away from any methods and endeavor to take advantage of all difficulties and mistakes occurring in building socialism. Reagan's administration has made the export of counterrevolution literally its state policy. The counterrevolutionary events in the Polish People's Republic have been a notable example of this.

The energetic measures of the leadership of the Polish state have thwarted the plans of imperialism; they have erected a barrier not only against the attempt to liquidate socialism in Poland and to isolate this country from the socialist community, but also against the attempt to upset the balance of forces in the world.

Our party and all our people fully support the leadership of the Polish People's Republic, Polish communists and all Polish patriots, who are trying to lead their country out of the crisis to the path of consolidating and further developing socialism. People's Poland can rely on the selfless assistance of the entire socialist community. The principles of socialist internationalism confirm also in this case their significance.

Just as on any other Lenin anniversary, so today, too, it is essential to place special emphasis on the vitality and topicality of Leninism, on its mission as an inexhaustible source of inspiration. The present time convincingly confirms that only on the basis of the Leninist revolutionary bequest it is possible to further pave the way for social progress and to implement the socialist renewal of the world. The attempts to limit the significance of Leninism and the Great October Socialist Revolution only to some countries and only to the past are both theoretically and historically wrong and damaging to the cause of the international workers class.

The communist and workers parties, being loyal to the bequest of V.I. Lenin, are studying his work and creatively developing it on the basis of generalizing the practice of the contemporary revolutionary workers movement and the experiences from building socialism and communism.

The current problems and issues facing the revolutionary workers and national liberation movement, the crossroads at which human civilization has found itself -- all this makes Lenin's work urgently topical and enhances its instrumental role in such a revolutionary transformation of social relations as would free mankind of the fear of war, liquidate exploitation of man by man, eliminate national oppression and give every working man the possibility to live a life in dignity.

## FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK ENDS CYPRUS VISIT

### Legal Aid Agreement

LD240834 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0330 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek has held talks with Nikolaos Rolandhis, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cyprus. They discussed the possibilities of more effective utilization of some reserves, in trade exchange, for example, and signed an agreement between Czechoslovakia and Cyprus on legal aid.

## Communique Issued

LD252010 Prague CTK in English 1741 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Nicosia, 25 Apr (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, who was on an official visit to Cyprus April 22-25, and Cypriot Foreign Minister Nicos Rolandis exchanged during their talks views on the most important international issues, the present state and prospects of bilateral relations, and the Cyprus issue, said a communique issued here Sunday.

Discussing the international situation, the two ministers noted with satisfaction that talks "again confirmed identity or closeness of views of the two sides on many issues."

"Attempts to break the existing approximate parity of forces further deteriorate the international situation thus directly increasing the danger of confrontation," the communique said. The two ministers agreed that in this atmosphere of deteriorated international relations it is especially important that all nations without any difference prevent all steps which might increase the danger of confrontation.

They expressed their resolve to strive in cooperation with other states participating in the Madrid meeting for a speedy adoption of a balanced final document after the meeting's resumption next November, which would besides other things ensure the calling of a conference on measures to strengthen confidence and security in Europe.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Nicos Rolandis highly appreciated the recent initiatives of the Soviet Union concerning talks on the reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe and the declaration of unilateral moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in the European part of the Soviet Union.

"Immediate resumption of Soviet-U.S. Strategic Arms Limitation Talks and the reaching of necessary agreements would considerably contribute towards the strengthening of security in Europe and the world," the two ministers agreed. They stressed the significance of a meeting of top representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States as the most effective form of dialogue, and in this connection welcomed the concrete Soviet offer of the place and date of a summit meeting.

The two ministers expressed full support to efforts for the establishment of nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Nicos Rolandis paid special attention to the Cyprus problem, stressing that "constructive talks between the two communities cannot be [word indistinct] the basis of proposals leading to the division of the island."

They agreed that a "representative international conference on the Cyprus issue in the framework of the United Nations would significantly contribute towards its peaceful solution. They stressed that complete demilitarization and disarmament of Cyprus would be not only in the interest of its people but also of peace, security and stability in the region."

The Cypriot foreign minister expressed gratitude of his government and the Cypriot people for the support continuously provided by the friendly government and people of Czechoslovakia to their effort for ensuring independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus and for defending its basic rights.

The Czechoslovak minister highly appreciated the positive role played by Cyprus in the Nonaligned Movement. In this connection both sides stressed the significant role of the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle for the preservation and strengthening of peace.

Discussing the dangerous situation in the Middle East which has further sharpened in consequence of Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights and other aggressive acts, they condemned this gross violation of the U.N. Charter and international law. At the same time they expressed deep concern over the situation around Lebanon.

They stressed that the main condition for overcoming the present explosive situation and ensuring just and lasting peace in the Middle East is immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the occupied territories and recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right to establish their own independent state.

When dealing with the situation in South Africa, the two ministers resolutely condemned all attempts to delay the granting of independence to Namibia and to push through a neocolonialist solution of the problem of this country.

They also resolutely denounced South Africa's aggressive actions against the front-line states, particularly against Angola and Mozambique.

The foreign ministers of Czechoslovakia and Cyprus highly appreciated the successful development of relations between the two countries and pointed with satisfaction to the positive results achieved in the past few years in all spheres.

They also expressed satisfaction with the development of Czechoslovak-Cypriot trade contacts and discussed the possibilities of the further extension of economic cooperation.

They stressed the significance of contacts in the sphere of culture, education, science, health care and sports for better understanding between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and Cyprus, and confirmed their willingness to further enhance these contacts.

An agreement on legal assistance between Czechoslovakia and Cyprus was signed during the visit.

The talks were characterized by friendly frankness and mutual understanding. Both ministers expressed the conviction that their talks contributed towards the further strengthening of bilateral cooperation and towards strengthening peace and security in Europe and the world.

Bohuslav Chnoupek invited Nicos Rolandis to visit Czechoslovakia and the invitation was accepted.

## Discusses Visit

LD252210 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek has returned home today from an official visit to Iraq and Cyprus.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Comrade Minister, how do you assess the course of the talks in both countries you have visited?

[Chnoupek] I would like to stress above all that my visit to the Republic of Cyprus, which ended today, and my preceding visit to the Republic of Iraq, constituted visits to two countries that are very close to us and with which we are linked by the ties of friendship and with which we have had traditionally good contacts. Both countries occupy anti-imperialist positions, represent an important segment of the peace movement and have in the foreign-political sphere very close or identical views with us.

I was received very well in the Iraqi Republic by the president of the republic. Husayn, the first deputy prime minister, Ramadan, and with my colleague, Dr Hamadi, we discussed in detail bilateral relations between our two countries as well as a wide range of foreign-political issues. As far as bilateral relations are concerned, I would like to stress that during all my talks in Iraq the role played by Czechoslovakia both in the past and in the current period was highly appreciated.

Stressed everywhere was Czechoslovakia's stand during the period of struggle against colonialism and for the independence of that country and similarly interest was shown everywhere about the expansion of cooperation, above all in the economic sphere at all levels.

[Question] And as far as your visit to the Republic of Cyprus is concerned?

[Answer] As far as Cyprus is concerned, I can say, to use a school term, that we have been given an excellent mark. Highly appreciated everywhere was the stand adopted by Czechoslovakia both in the past, during the struggle of the Cypriot people against British colonialism, and in the present in the complicated situation facing that country. My audience with President Kyprianou, my talks with the acting president of the parliament, Comrade Papaioannou, general secretary of AKEL, like the talks I had with my colleague, Rolandis, the foreign minister, were marked by that important feature of friendship and cooperation and their conclusions represent in my view, another step and further possibilities in the development of these contacts in all areas, again with a particular emphasis on economic matters. [end recording]

DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES IN KAMPUCHEA

LD262310 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] A Czechoslovak military delegation headed by Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, has arrived in Kampuchea by air for an official friendly visit.

At the airport the delegation was welcomed by Bou Thang, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, and other military representatives.

NEW REGULATIONS ISSUED ON TRAVEL TO HUNGARY

AU261626 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Apr 82 p 2

[CTK report: "On travel to Hungary; Agreement on Conditions for the Obligatory Provision of the Citizens of the Two States With Currency Means During Mutual Travel"]

[Text] Prague, 23 Apr (CTK) -- The CSSR's Ministry of Finance and the Czechoslovak state bank announce that an agreement on the conditions for the obligatory minimum provision of the citizens of the two states with currency means during mutual travel has been signed between the appropriate bodies of the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic.

According to this agreement, CSSR citizens travelling to Hungary, and the citizens of the Hungarian People's Republic traveling to Czechoslovakia, must be equipped with a minimum amount of currency means of the other state necessary for paying the costs of their stay in the country in question. The amount set for the Czechoslovak citizens is 250 forints for the first day, and 150 forints for every following day of their stay in the Hungarian People's Republic. The two states came to an agreement on the instances to which the obligatory minimum provision with currency means does not apply.

The CSSR citizen who will be passing through the Hungarian People's Republic by passenger car or motorcycle, must be equipped for every transit trip with the minimum amount of 300 forints per motorized vehicle, regardless of the number of its passengers. The duration of every transit trip must not exceed 48 hours.

On the basis of the agreement between the Czechoslovak state bank and the Hungarian National Bank, the possibilities for exchanging the national currencies in all places of exchange in the two countries to the amount of up to Kcs100 will be ensured as of 15 May 1982.

The sales of pocket allowances for trips to the Hungarian People's Republic organized by the Czechoslovak travel offices in charge, as well as the sales of currency means for the transit travel of motorized tourists over the territory of the Hungarian People's Republic, will be ensured, as previously, in the set amounts for the duration of 1 year.

The sales of forints for individual, unorganized travel during the main tourist season will be opened in June and will be carried out according to the approved principles.

Further information will be provided for tourists to the Hungarian People's Republic by the exchange offices in the CSSR.

MARTINKA ARTICLE ON SLOVAK ECONOMY, PART TWO

AU231320 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Apr 82 p 3

[Second of two parts of an article by Eng Karol Martinka, deputy Slovak premier and chairman of the Slovak Planning Commission: "To More Resolutely And Effectively Pave the Way For Intensification"]

[Excerpts] Decisive for the development of society is not only the dynamics of the creation of material resources but, primarily, the effectiveness of the creation and use of resources, the growth of social productivity of labor. How effective, then, was the effectiveness of our work in the first quarter of the year, what are the newly created values? The set of measures furnishes us with an instrument supporting such a development -- added labor value, the belt transmitting the final work results of individual economic production units to the all-social result, to national income.

This year we are realizing even more than in the past the complexity and urgency of national income growth, as this growth cannot be safeguarded by increasing production on the basis of a greater quantity of used materials but solely by their higher valorization (in industry we must even anticipate a reduction in the primary raw material and energy inputs by 7-8 percent in absolute terms compared with 1980, and in the national economy as a whole an even greater reduction in the consumption of diesel and heating oil and so forth). A large proportion of the national income must be used for paying interest on past credits taken abroad.

It is all the more important not only to fulfill but to exceed the planned valorization of raw materials and the planned savings, especially in material production, in general. The 1982 plan expresses the tasks aimed at asserting the economic growth factors in such a way that the added labor value (that means the newly created value, disregarding the consumption of raw and other materials) should increase by as much as 6.3 percent, given an industrial production growth of 0.4 percent. Unfortunately, it must be admitted that in the first quarter of the year (just as last year) we fell considerably short of achieving the final effect because of the failure to achieve the planned productionvolume. Moreover, in the first months of this year, this has also been caused by the failure to fulfill the planned valorization. This means that we have not only realized only a small portion of the production tasks for the whole year, but that, as regards the added labor value, we have not even fulfilled the scheduled tasks (they were fulfilled 99.4 percent in the first quarter of the year), fulfilling thereby only 23.5 percent of the annual task.

In the first quarter of the year, 55 enterprises failed to fulfill the production tasks, with the shortfall amounting to around Kcs600 million. However, as many as 73 enterprises failed to fulfill the added labor value plan, with the shortfall amounting to Kcs500 million. The building industry failed to fulfill the planned basic construction work volume to the tune of Kcs195 million, and the added labor value plan to the tune of Kcs196 million.

Net industrial production did not increase by the planned 6.3 percent. What is worse, it did not even come up fully to last year's level. Using the realized production volume as a basis, the greatest relative lags are in the chemical, timber-processing and pulp industries, in the construction materials industry and the medical equipment industry, which did not even achieve last year's level.

However, on the other hand one can see the favorable impact of the systematic attention paid to introducing regularity and streamlining production in branches such as the rubber, textile, clothing, glass and footwear industries and all three engineering branches where the net production volume is proportionate [to the annual plan] and 3-9 percent higher than in the same period last year.

A similar situation is in the area of labor productivity, irrespective of whether it is gauged in terms of gross or net production. However, this is due to yet another fact: Despite the failure to fulfill the production plan, the ample amount of manpower in Slovakia has made it possible to fulfill 100 percent the planned number of employees, and thus to increase their number by 1.4 percent or 9,400 persons against the same period last year. However, labor productivity has been below last year's level, regardless of whether we measure it in terms of gross or net production.

The insufficiently intensive process of innovation and increasing the quality of products, as well as the ineffective structure of exports, has found its pronounced reflection in exports; as regards exports to socialist states, the planned comparative price indicator is being fulfilled 99.2 percent, and as regards exports to nonsocialist countries only 95.1 percent. In both cases it is below last year's level.

All these facts hold up to us the mirror of harsh reality. They show that precisely in the key area -- in fulfilling the directive of the 16th CPCZ Congress, that means in shifting the gears of the economy toward an intensive path of development -- we have not yet taken a step forward and that we must assert far more emphatically and effectively ways enabling this transition.

We must candidly and without any embellishment take a look at how, under conditions of the unavoidable reduction of investments, we are enhancing the effectiveness of the process of replacing basic assets. The basic feature of intensification in this area is to ensure a further growth of the creation of resources while reducing the share of investments in the used national income. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the volume of capital investment is to be maintained on the same level in absolute terms, in its first years it should even decline. That is why the entire [1981-1985] 18 percent industrial production growth and 12 percent national income growth is to be achieved by raising the production capacity of the existing and, primarily, the newly created basic assets.

It transpires from last year's results that we, admittedly, fulfilled this intention -- but not along the outlined active path but only by failing to fulfill the capital investment plan to the tune of Kcs1.8 billion. The volume of capital investment declined by as much as 5 percent. The adverse consequences of such a development may become manifest in the years to come. The results for the first 2 months of this year show that even here we have not yet taken a step forward. In the first 2 months of the year we realized only 8.8 percent of the annual task (compared with 9.4 percent last year) and the volume of construction is by up to 20 percent lower than it was in the first 2 months last year.

We must candidly admit that the enterprises of the Ministry of Construction have not yet succeeded in mastering their basic tasks. As we know, last year the performance of the building industry declined. Its work volume (basic construction work) was below the 1979 level, despite the fact that the number of employees increased by 500 and the employees' equipment with basic assets by as much as 18.7 percent. The 1982 plan (even though it provides for a work volume that is 3 percent below that of 1981) envisages a further increase of this equipment by 6.7 percent. The start of this year was surely adversely effected by the climatic conditions. However, even in March the building industry did not yet achieve the level necessary to fulfill the annual tasks. The average daily production was as much as 7.5 percent lower than last year. In the first quarter of the year, the building enterprises carried out only 19.5 percent of their annual tasks, and the work volume declined as much as 10.3 percent. The greatest decline was in the enterprises run by the general directorate of the ground construction economic production unit, though its task is to increase the annual work volume 2.6 percent. In the first quarter of the year, the process of the construction sector's declining performance thus continued, and the building industry's potential resources were not adequately tapped.

Out of the 107 binding projects, the planned tasks are not being fulfilled at 27 projects (the Kosice industrial production enterprise alone accounts for 26 of these projects). The tasks in comprehensive housing construction are not being fulfilled (only 91 percent) and, what is particularly grave, even the construction tasks in the Slovak capital Bratislava are not being fulfilled (93 percent), though this is one of the priority tasks enjoined by the 16th CPCZ Congress.

The hitherto results of plan fulfillment this year are convincing us very emphatically that we have not drawn adequate conclusions from the manner in which we tackled last year's planned tasks. In the first 3 months we did not fulfill the Aliquot portion of the annual tasks and "transferred" the larger portion to the months to come. What is even more important is that these "transferred" tasks are more exacting as they are based on long-term, qualitative plans and are a prerequisite for the objectively essential turnabout that we must achieve in the methods and means of realizing the economic development. A few days ago the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and the Slovak Government therefore adopted very emphatic resolutions that orient the entire economic administration on eliminating the lags still in the first half of the year (with a few exceptions).

The concrete results of last year, as well as the results of the first quarter of this year, teach us a very harsh lesson. The juxtaposition of the wide-ranging and dedicated endeavor and its fruits convinces us of the complexity of the path along which we have decided to go and which, for objective reasons, is unavoidable. They draw our attention to two otherwise self-evident lessons -- that is is not enough to merely formulate a program, no matter how good and attractive it is, that it will not be fulfilled automatically; and that no tools of management -- and that applies thus also to those that are part of the set of measures -- will work automatically, without us.

SLOVAK POPULATION'S COMPLAINTS ANALYZED

AU231150 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Apr 82 pp 1, 2

[Jaroslav Mesko report: "Complaints -- Stimuli For Better Management"]

[Excerpt] In Bratislava yesterday, a session of the People's Control Commission of the Slovak Socialist Republic, presided over by its chairman Minister S. Ferenczei and attended by CSSR People's Control Commission Deputy Chairman M. Olah, discussed a comprehensive analysis of complaints received last year by ministries, other central agencies and national committees.

From the analysis it arises that these agencies and the organizations controlled by them last year received 37,220 complaints, of which they dealt with almost 30,000. Another 6,918 complaints were either sent to several agencies at the same time, or were not specific -- not giving names [neadresne]. Also last year the greatest number of complaints concerned the spheres of the activity of national committees, which dealt wtih 55.4 percent of all complaints. A total of 48.3 percent of the complaints were justified; this is 0.6 percent more than in 1980. The greatest number of justified complaints concerned the Construction Ministry -- 56.9 percent; the Interior Ministry -- 55.7 percent; the Trade Ministry -- 55.4 percent, and in the sphere of the national committees the central Slovak region -- 54.8 percent. The most frequent causes of fully or partially justified complaints were shortcomings in management and control work and the violation of legality and state discipline. A socially-negative phenomenon is the increase of anonymous denouncements [oznameni]; there were 4,300 of them, with 36.5 percent justified.

Most of the complaints concerned spheres directly related to the needs and requirements of citizens -- problems and shortcoming in supply, shops, services to the population, allocation of apartments [hospodareni s byty], social security, construction activities and public transportation. Particular attention must be paid to eliminating the causes of complaints about the conditions in agencies and socialist organizations, of which there were more than 6,500 with 44.1 percent justified. The overwhelming majority of their personnel behave responsibly, but there have also been cases of the misuse of functions for personal profit, of not paying enough attention to the problems of citizens, lack of modesty and misuse of social means. There were almost 2,000 complaints about the supply and quality of goods sold -- almost two thirds of them justified. Regarding the complaints about transportation and communications, their justification is on the increase: Last year 64.5 percent of the complaints were justified, as were 76.6 percent complaints about shortcomings related to environment.

## CTK CITES INTELLIGENCE AGENT ON RADIO FREE EUROPE

LD202250 Prague CTK in English 2105 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Prague 20 Apr (CTK) -- From its beginning on June [figure indistinct] Radio Free Europe (?was given) three (?tasks): espionage, subversive propaganda, and sabotage and terrorist actions. One or another is prominent at different periods, but essentially "these three spheres of activity are carried out by Radio Free Europe till the present time",

This characteristic of the operations of this inglorious radio transmitter has been given in a recent interview with the North Moravian paper NTVA SVOBODA by Major Pavel Minarik of the Czechoslovak Ministry of the Interior. This man returned in 1978 from West Germany, after an eight-(?) period with Radio Free Europe during which he saw through many of the secrets of this organization controlled by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agecny and obtained unique documents of its subversive activity against the socialist states, mainly Czechoslovakia.

Asked whether his activity in Radio Free Europe was coordinated with Andrzej Czenhowich of Polish Intelligence and Khristo Khristov of Bulgarian Intelligency, who worked there in the same period, Pavel Minarik said he naturally did not know about their work. Czenhowicz's return to Poland in [word indistinct] was a slap in the face to those circles in the West who imagined that they could operate against the socialist countries as they wished, and his exposure that RFE is a C.I.A. centre was highly inconvenient for them. Between 1974 and 1976 Poles were then disappearing from the radio in a large number.

Minarik was not acquainted with Khristo Khristov, who worked in the Radio Free Europe (?office) in Vienna, but he still remembers Czechowicz. The latter's departure started off a spy mania in RFE, "with everybody suspecting everybody -- but such an atmosphere has always prevailed there, and it is so still today".

Pavel Minarik noted that RFE monitors Czechoslovak radio broadcasts and publishes some 200 pages of [word indistinct] this daily. It analyzes 120 Czechoslovak periodicals. Great attention is given especially to regional and enterprise papers where a fact can easily be taken out of context and, mixed with generally known information and a drop of venom, it produces misinformation.

West German journalists and public despise their "colleagues" from RFE, but at the same time envy them a little since an RFE editor is paid much better than, say, a Bavarian radio editor.

Pavel Minarik noted that post-war Czechoslovak emigrants [word indistinct] their work out of conviction, but those "who came after 1968 went only in (?pursuit of) money, ready (?for) anything." For instance, Ota Filip found Germanhood in himself and has become a German citizen while liking to present himself as a Czech writer. Pachman, Jezdinsky and others joined the Sudeten Germans "from [words indistinct] the attitude of the present German generation to such people -- it takes RFE as something that one must pass at great distance and rather have nothing in common with".

The material [word indistinct] of those emigrants whom the socialist state [words indistinct] may be fulfilled, but it always means "to abandon one's mother tongue, one's nation, one's cults. From my experience I can say that this is not at all [words indistinct]" other people stay out of desire for adventure or easy earnings. "Such naive notions can only be laughed at. [Words indistinct] then they are sending post-cards from (?Majorca) one of the cheapest holidays offered by West German travel (?agencies)...

Pavel Minarik gave an example of the Tceiskirchen Camp in [word indistinct] where each emigrant is sent for [words indistinct], his documents are taken away, and he is given support, enough not to [word indistinct], but not enough to live. A Czechoslovak student, recently [word indistinct] by a friend to emigrate to Vienna, who had experience of this camp, is now already back at home and continues his studies. He has been given a lesson for all his life.

During my stay in the West I saw much dispair among our emigrants. There is no return for those who have taken the road of hostile activity against our homeland. Their only aim is to work to earn as much money as possible, to survive the next dismissals [word indistinct] to gain a pension. This is the only purpose in the life of those "restorers of socialism" who work in Radio Free Europe today, Pavel Minarik said.

History shows that the enemy has always used traitors but held them in contempt. An example is former General [word indistinct].... He started to go crazy, slowly but surely. Frequently changing his whereabouts and suffering from the fixed idea that someone wants to shoot him, he has become a schizophrenic who knows neither the day nor the hour. Wherever necessary, the Americans find him and use him as a puppet...", Pavel Minarik said.

HUSAK, STROUGAL GREET AFGHAN COUNTERPARTS

LD261716 Prague CTK in English 1525 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Prague, 26 Apr (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic welcomed the victory of the April Revolution in Afghanistan, which opened a new stage in the history of the country, said a congratulatory telegram sent by Czechoslovak representatives to Afghanistan on the occcasion of the 4th anniversary of the April Revolution.

The telegram, signed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and president, and Lubomir Strougal, premier, was addressed to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and president, and Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, premier.

The telegram underlined the results achieved under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party and with the support of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

It expressed Czechoslovakia's full support to the effort of the Afghan Government for a political settlement of the situation, and the conviction that bilateral relations will develop to the benefit of the people of the two countries, and in the interest of peace and progress in the world.

## Trade Cooperation

LD261722 Prague CTK in English 1515 GMT 26 Apr 82

[By Vladimir Polasek]

[Text] Prague, 26 Apr (CTK) -- Relations between Czechoslovakia and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which celebrates the 4th anniversary of the revolution tomorrow, are developing on the basis of the principles of internationalist solidarity, aid and cooperation in political, economic, cultural and scientific-technical fields.

Economic and trade relations between the two countries have a long tradition, and the victory of the April 1978 Revolution created conditions for their deepening and extension. From 1976 to 1980, two-way trade increased more than fourfold. The total in 1981 was almost $44 million.

More than 80 percent of Czechoslovak exports to Afghanistan is pumping and irrigation equipment, construction and road building machinery, diesel engines and generators, telecommunications equipment, reinforcing bars, metallurgical and ceramic products, glassware, chemicals, trolleybuses and lorries. The other export items are textiles, footwear, paper and consumer goods.

Cotton accounts for almost 70 percent of Czechoslovak imports from Afghanistan. Other export items are furs and hides, linseed, fruit and fruit products, and spices.

Very important in Czechoslovak exports are complete plants and installations for energy, chemical and food industries, and hospital equipment. Two large cement plants in Jabal os Saraj and Pol-e Khomri use Czechoslovak equipment. The Czechoslovak Skoda works supplied equipment for a sugar refinery in Baghlan. A fruit cannery in Qandahar is also Czechoslovak-equipped.

Afghanistan has ordered 600 Czechoslovak lorries for its national economy, trolleybuses for municipal transport in Kabul and construction machinery and equipment for an irrigation project in the Helmand River Valley.

A cement plant is under construction with Czechoslovak assistance, and a 500 mw thermal power plant is in blueprint stage.

A symbol of traditional bilateral relations is the town of Pol-e Khomri in Baghlan Province where Czechoslovak mining experts have been working for the past 20 years. After the planned reconstruction and modernization of the mines, output will increase by 50 percent. Czechoslovak geologists are also surveying coal deposits in Herat Province.

Last year, the Czechoslovak foreign trade corporation Transakta, the Afghan enterprise Hag Moorad and the company Caracul signed a contract on the construction of a sheepskin processing plant for the Czechoslovak-Afghan company Afkara.

ARMY SPOKESMAN GREETS 10TH FDGB CONGRESS

DW261037 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1525 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Speech by Colonel (Gierz), commander of NVA honor detachment, at the 10th FDGB Congress in the Palace of the Republic in East Berlin on 22 April -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed delegates of the 10th FDGB Congress, esteemed guests: the honor delegation conveys to you the most cordial militant greetings of the members of the National People's Army (NVA) and the border troops of the GDR. [applause]

We are proud to report to you, the delegates of the biggest and most comprehensive class organization of the GDR's worker class, that the soldiers, NCO's, officer candidates and officers of the NVA and the border troops of the GDR are ready and able at all times, shoulder to shoulder with the glorious Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies, to protect the socialist system and the peaceful life of the working people of the GDR and of all states of the socialist community against any attacks by the aggressive forces of imperialism and reaction, to guarantee the sovereignty of the GDR, its territorial integrity, the inviolability of its borders and its state security. [applause]

The soldiers of socialism are aware that since the end of World War II world peace has never been as severely threatened as it is now because the aggressive imperialist circles of NATO, foremost the United States, unscrupulously escalate their policy of arms buildup and confrontation and aspire to military superiority over the Warsaw Pact. This is why it is necessary to incessantly enhance the combat potential and combat readiness of our armed forces. [applause] This is in keeping with the fundamental, vital interests of our people, the strengthening of our socialist homeland and the guarantee of the first and foremost human right: the right to a peaceful life. [applause] For this reason our soldiers, during their active military service and during the reservists' military service, perfect their military skills and accept many a privation and give their best for the military protection of socialism in the [Warsaw Pact] duty system, in combat service or when they are on border guard duty along the borderline between the states of the Warsaw Pact and of NATO. As per the decision of the 10th SED Congress we successfully put into practice in our socialist fatherland the policy which is directed toward the well-being of the people.

Inspired by the trade unions the working people of our republic, are working with diligence, creativity and initiative on the implementation of the main task, in its unity of economic and social policies. All social and personal plans today are linked with the need for averting the danger of a world war, sparing mankind the danger of a nuclear inferno and maintaining peace. This explains the decided engagement of the FDGB and all its members to struggle for the preservation of peace with determination. At the same time this forms the basis of the mandate of the worker class and all working people of the GDR to their army to do everything for safeguarding peace and to contribute toward preventing imperialism from ever gaining military superioirty over socialism anywhere. [applause]

For this reason the trade unions delegate the best workers to the armed forces and take care that our army is provided with all that is necessary to successfully live up to its class mandate. We are doing armed service so that the diligent and creative work of millions of people in our country can bear constantly better fruit; and we are aware: The better we master our weapons, the more reliably is peace secured. [applause] Thus, service in the NVA and in the border troops of the GDR is service to peace. Exercising the right to be armed, a right which the GDR worker class has fought to achieve and which has been constitutionally guaranteed, we live up to our soldierly duty for securing the vital interests of the working people of the GDR.

We derive strength and optimism of victory for our military service from the close alliance between the people and the army. Led by the party of the worker class, embraced by the love and care of the working people of the GDR, firmly allied with the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies, we passionately advocate the strengthening of the peace-dictating military power of socialism. [applause, cheers]

Our soldierly greetings and gratitude go to the worker class and all working people who untiringly and enterprisingly struggle for a high increase rate in performance. Our soldierly greetings and gratitude go to the FDGB whose members in the trade union groups and work collectives exert influence on the defense awareness, the maturity of spirit and the character of the young builders and defenders of socialism, who actively cooperate in the preparation of the youth for basic military service and reservist military service and who advise the future professional military cadres what it means to think and act as a fighter of the worker class at all times. [applause]

Esteemed delegates and guests, it is with joy and satisfaction that we have heard from the 10th FDGB Congress that the GDR trade unions, being the schools of socialism and socialist economic management and the champions of the interests of the working people, stand in the middle of life, that the 9 million FDGB members perform exemplary feats in the further organization of the developed socialist society and its reliable military protection.

We wish you much success for the further course of your congress and for the implementation of its decisions. [applause] We greet the delegates and guests of the 10th FDGB Congress with a triple hurrah, hurrah, hurrah. [applause]

10TH FDGB CONGRESS CLOSES DEBATE 23 APRIL

LD232230 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1825 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Berlin, 23 Apr (ADN) -- In his speech closing the debate at the 10th FDGB Congress, Harry Tisch said the 10th FDGB Congress reflected the will of the working class and working people in the GDR to work and fight wholeheartedly for mankind's foremost concern: the cause of peace. "This congress confirmed our determination to strengthen socialism in every way, politically, economically and militarily." It demonstrated the readiness of the trade unions consistently to continue the struggle for the dynamic development of the economy as a basic condition for improving working and living conditions.

All the good experience and ideas presented at the congress will help the trade union organization as a whole to implement the SED's economic strategy for the eighties. The 10th FDGB Congress has shown that the trade unions will continue to prove themselves the loyal allies of the party of the working class and guard and preserve the militant alliance between the party and the trade unions, he said.

He continued: "Let everyone in the world know: We shall travel this road at all times under SED leadership." The FDGB is at one with all foreign guests in the struggle for preserving and securing peace. In the spirit of proletarian internationalism and anti-imperialist class solidarity, it will always side with those who resolutely and courageously fight for national and social liberation.

After the debate the delegates unanimously endorsed the report of the FDGB Executive Committee and the report of the FDGB Central Auditing Commission. The congress received 68 motions from executives, trade union committees and members. The report of the Motions Commission states that all proposals and suggestions have been examined and that the measures needed to utilize them have been initiated. The commission advised delegates to accept a motion to supplement and amend the FDGB statute. The congress unanimously confirmed the commission's report.

## Tisch Closing Speech

DW241207 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1030 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Speech by Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, at the closing session of the 10th FDGB Congress in the Palace of the Republic in East Berlin -- live]

[Text] Dear Colleagues, dear delegates, dear guests: The constituent meeting of the newly elected FDGB National Executive Committee have been unanimously elected. [applause]

Colleague Harry Tisch has been elected chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee. [applause, cheers] Colleague Johanna Toepfer has been elected deputy chairman. [applause]

The following colleagues have been elected members of the Presidium of the National Executive Committee:

Hans Bahle, Frank Bochow, Harald Buehl, Heinz Hanns, Werner Heilemann, Horst Heintze, Karl (Kalauch), Annelis Kimmel [Scheel], Lothar Lindner, Guenter Mueller, Werner Oertelt, Rolf Rinke, Baerbel Ritter, Fritz Roesel, Roswitha Sallfeld, Ernst Schladitz, (Ernst-Dieter Schroth), Guenter Simon, Reinhard Sommer, Albert Wappler, (Edith) Weber, Harry Weber, Charlotte Welm, Guenter Wolf and Kurt Zahn. [applause]

Frank Bochow, Harald Buehl, Werner Heilemann, Horst Heintze, Baerbel Ritter, Fritz Roesel and Kurt Zahn have been elected secretaries of the National Executive Committee. [applause]

The FDGB Central Auditing Commission elected colleague Alfred Wilke as its chairman. [applause]

Dear colleagues, the National Executive Committee has instructed me to cordially thank you, the delegates to the 10th congress, for the great confidence which you have expressed in the members and candidate members of the National Executive Committee by your unanimous vote. All colleagues of the National Executive Committee take this as a great commitment. We would like to assure you, the delegates, and all members of our trade union organization that the colleagues of the National Executive Committee, its Presidium and its Secretariat will spare no effort to always live up to the great responsibility vested in them. The decisions adopted here set measures to this end.

Dear delegates, let us confirm and declare once more in these last few minutes of our 10th congress: We direct the entire strength of our trade union toward the further successful implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. [applause] It is a matter of honor to our class organization and to every trade union member to work at all times as loyal fighting comrades of the party of the workers class. [applause]

We are happy that during the discussions of this congress so many letters and telegrams were received from our colleagues in the factories expressing preparedness to implement the congress decisions. Yes, all trade union organizations in our country view the work results of this congress as secure guidelines for solving the great and beautiful tasks facing us.

Dear delegates, your active work, your experience and your progressive thinking have contributed to giving the results of our congress the maturity and qualities necessary for the demands of our time -- results we need to be able to cope with the demands of the eighties. I want to thank all of you for this. [applause]

We must thank all who have made the arrangements for the holding our congress -- our colleagues in the publishing house of the republic and in the hotels and restaurants. [applause] We want to say to the many diligent organizers and helpers: You have done a good job. [applause] We thank our capital of Berlin, which was a good host. [applause]

Dear colleagues, as we now return to our jobs and our fields of responsibility, we will carry on the great spirit characterizing our 10th congress. We would say that a great and important event of our current work -- which has also been confirmed by this congress -- was the fact that the militant strength of the FDGB and all its trade unions has further grown. Let us wisely use the increased militant strength for the benefit of the working people and for further positive developments in our socialist country. Let us work and fight in the spirit of this congress, in the spirit of the invincible ideas of Marxism-Leninism, with the strength of the entire class and all working people for the further successful shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR. [applause]

The welfare of man, his happiness and his safeguarded, secure future -- this is worth our greatest efforts. We know that the results of our efforts also mean increased strength for all who defend the cause of peace in this world. I wish all delegates and guests of the 10th FDGB Congress much initiative and creative strength, good health and personal welfare. I thank the Politburo of our party, the Central Committee and its general secretary, our friend and comrade, Erich Honecker, for his significant contribution to our 10th FDGB Congress. [prolonged applause, cheers]

Dear colleagues, long live the SED! [applause] Long live the unshakable militant alliance with the trade unions of the Soviet Union and the fraternal organizations of the socialist states! [applause] Long live proletarian internationalism and international class solidarity! Long live socialism and peace! [prolonged applause]

Honecker Attends

LD241120 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1049 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Berlin, 24 Apr (ADN) -- Harry Tisch has been elected chairman of the FDGB at the constitutent meeting of the FDGB National Executive Committee. Johanna Toepfer was elected deputy chairman. The FDGB National Executive Presidium has 28 members, of whom 7 are secretaries. The FDGB Central Auditing Commission elected Alfred Wilke as chairman. The closing session of the 10th FDGB Congress, at which the results of the election of the leading organs of the trade unions were announced, was attended by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and other members of the SED and state leadership.

HOFFMANN GIVES DINNER FOR WARSAW PACT GUESTS

LD262108 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1745 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Berlin, 26 Apr (ADN) -- To mark the impending meeting of the Military Council of the Joint Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Nations, Army General Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and GDR Defense Minister, gave a dinner in Berlin this evening.

The commander in chief of the joint forces, marshal of the Soviet Union, Victor Kulikov; the chief of staff of the joint forces, Army General Anatoliy Gribkov; as well as the members of the military council from Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the CSSR arrived at Berlin-Schoenefeld airport this morning and were welcomed with military honors.

During the dinner Army General Hoffmann praised the successful work of the Military Council of the Joint Forces in strengthening the defense alliance of the community of socialist states. "We never forget that every success which we have achieved in developing socialism in our country was only possible on the basis of the Soviet Army's victory over Hitler fascists in the Great Patriotic War, the heroic struggle by the soldiers and partisans of the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia and many other countries, the millions of steadfast communists and antifascists." Today imperialism threatens to bring even more barbarity and mass destruction upon mankind than the Hitler regime did in its day, said Hoffmann.

"Rest assured that we are always aware of the great responsibility which arises for us from the arms drive policy of the United States and NATO, their dangerous game with nuclear fire toward the security of socialism and peace. We will do everything in our power to fulfill our class mission with honor at all times. Shoulder to shoulder with our comrades-in-arms in the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, the GDR soldiers will protect the socialist order and peaceful life of GDR citizens and those of all states of the socialist community against any attacks by the aggressive forces of imperialism and reaction," stated the GDR defense minister.

Earlier the commander in chief and the members of the Military Council of the Joint Forces together with the GDR defense minister laid wreaths during a military ceremony at the Unter Den Linden Memorial to the victims of fascism and militarism and at the Monument to the Fallen Heroes of the Soviet Army in Berlin-Treptow.

HERRMANN ADRESSES NDP CONGRESS 23 APRIL

LD232038 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1225 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Leipzig, 23 Apr (ADN) -- Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, has stressed the important individual contribution of members of the NDP to the overall strengthening of the GDR. In a speech at the 12th NDP Congress, which continued its work in Leipzig today, he described the fruitful work of the NDP and the other parties and mass organizations in the GDR National Front as a result of the creative alliance policy of the SED. "The GDR is a stable socialist state because our alliance became an inexhaustible source of strength for the cooperation, the coplanning and the cogoverning of all classes and sections of our people and for their firm political unity."

Herrmann said with regard to the activities of NDP members: "The craftsmen and traders belonging to the NDP have been contributing in an exemplary manner through the plan initiative launched by their party to the further improvement of repair, service and direct supply functions." The active participation of NDP members in the constant strengthening of socialist state power and its reliable military protection confirm that the attitude to the question of power is and will remain the firmly rooted criterion in the NPD for the assessment of the attitude to socialism.

Referring to the NDP's decades of work in the struggle for the safeguarding of peace, Joachim Herrmann said: "Peace policy as state doctrine is supported in our country by all social forces together and is implemented by their actions. Here it is a matter of rendering true service to peace. This means, however, putting that which is decisive at the center of the peace struggle, namely the prevention of a devastating nuclear inferno. From this standpoint we reaffirm that for us there is nothing more important than peace." At the present time in particular the most aggressive circles of imperialism, especially the United States, are greatly exacerbating the international situation. Since the end of World War II peace has never been so gravely threatened as it is today. "We see the dangers with all clarity, but the plans of the confrontation politicians can be frustrated if mankind opposes them. It is this that we are experiencing with the great peace movement which, after West Europe, has now taken hold in the United States."

Joachim Herrmann said the GDR supports the Soviet Union's constructive course for the safeguarding of peace, which it is actively assisting with the specific proposals of the 10th SED Congress and its foreign policy measures in the international arena. The GDR's policy toward the FRG, too, is determined by the fact that the two German states, on the basis of their historical experience and their geographical situation on the dividing line between the two opposing social systems, bear a great responsibility for the safeguarding of peace. Normal relations on the basis of the policy of peaceful coexistence are decisive for this. Joachim Herrmann stated: "We are certain that the NDP will continue to apply its own strength alongside the party of the working class so that our GDR will continue to flourish in the unshakable fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union, firmly embedded in the socialist community of states, thus making its contribution to the inexorable advance of peace and socialism."

KADAR-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR FRG 26 APRIL

LD261530 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Janos Kadar has left for the FRG at the invitation of Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. He is accompanied by his wife; Janos Nagy, state secretary for foreign affairs; and Istvan Torok, state secretary for foreign trade. Ambassador Peter Kovari will join the delegation in Bonn.

Janos Kadar and his suite were seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Premier Gyorgy Lazar, and Ferenc Havasi, Mihaly Korom, Karoly Nemeth and Miklos Ovari, party Central Committee secretaries and Politburo members.

Janos Kadar this morning received a delegation of the French Socialist Party, led by Lionel Jospin, its first secretary, which is currently visiting Hungary.

Report on Relations With FRG

LD261044 Budapest MTI in English 1040 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Budapest, 26 Apr (MTI) -- "Janos Kadar and Helmut Schmidt is [as received] to meet for the third time, proving both countries' unchanged efforts to strengthen cooperation," reads an article in a Budapest weekly, HETFOI HIREK, commenting on today's visit of Hanos Kadar to Bonn.

"The intensified international situation gives more significance to the invitation to Bonn. Though the foreign policy pursued by the Federal Republic of Germany is fundamentally dependent on her NATO membership and participation in the European Economic Community, the FRG Government has expressed several times its interest in maintaining and developing contacts with the socialist countries and safeguarding the achievements of detente."

Following this HETFOI HIREK points out: "The meetings of Janos Kadar and Helmut Schmidt so far have played considerable role in that the politically settled and correct relations of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany are characterized by a stable and balanced development." It is shown by that, among other things, Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar, paid an official visit to the FRG in October, 1981, and Antal Arro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, had talks in Bonn few months ago.

"Janos Kadar's program will naturally involved talks on economic cooperation, as the FRG still occupies the first place among the capitalist commercial partners of Hungary, and Hungary the third among the socialist trade partners of the FRG. However, new opportunities offer themselves in tis field. In spite of Bonn's relatively flexible economic policy, the extension of trade meets difficulties: A considerable part of our deliveries to the FRG is afflicted by favoritism and discriminatory measures," points out HETFOI HIREK.

"However, prospects are promising, more than 400 Hungarian-FRG cooperations are in operation and contours of new cooperation opportunities were sketched at the recently held 'Hungarian Week' in Hamburg," concludes the Budapest weekly.

PUJA CONFERS WITH FINNISH PRESIDENT, DEPARTS

LD231826 Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 23 Apr 82

[By MTI Special Correspondent Balazs Laszlo]

[Text] Rovaniemi, 23 Apr (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja went to Rovaniemi, the centre of Lapland, on Friday, the last day of his visit to Finland.

Thereafter he flew to Muonio-Sarkijarvi where President Mauno Koivisto, on holiday there, received him. During the cordial conversation, Frigyes Puja outlined the view of the Hungarian Government on the main aspects of the international situation. In response, the Finnish president set forth his country's conception of the northern nuclear-free zone, remarking that the other northern countries naturally have smaller or greater differences in judging the same issue. They agreed that the will of the European peoples is to keep the topic of nuclear-free zones constantly on the agenda.

Concluding his visit to Finland, Frigyes Puja flew back to Budapest in the afternoon.

Returns Home

LD231826 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Budapest, 23 Apr (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja returned to Budapest on Friday from his visit to Sweden and Finland.

IRAQI DELEGATION ARRIVES, HOLDS TALKS 26 APRIL

Interior Ministers Meet

LD262058 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] The Iraqi minister of the interior has arrived in Hungary at the head of a delegation. Sa'dun Shakir Mahmud was received at Ferihegy Airport by Istvan Horvath, minister of the interior. During the official visit the Iraqi delegation will have talks about issues affecting the two ministries.

Kadar Receives Hasan 'Ali

LD262004 Budapest MTI in English 1748 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Budapest, 27 Apr, (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, received on Monday Hasan 'Ali, member of the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq and minister of trade, co-chairman of the Hungarian-Iraqi Economic Cooperation Commission. The meeting was attended by Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai.

During the day the Iraqi politician was received in the Parliament by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly. Hasan 'Ali also met with Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

The Hungarian statesmen and the Iraqi minister reviewed the most important questions of relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Republic of Iraq, and the international problems concerning the two sides.

Present at the cordial meeting was Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Robert Garai, and Isma'il Hammudi Husayn, ambasssdor of the Republic of Iraq to Budapest.

HAVASI RECEIVES CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE OFFICIAL

LD261106 Budapest MTI in English 1019 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Budapest, 26 Apr (MTI) -- Invited by the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, a delegation of Soviet party workers, headed by Kirill Simonov, supernumerary member of the CPSU Central Committee and head of the CC Telecommunication and Transport Department, paid a visit to Budapest between April 21 and 25.

The delegation was received by Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee.

The guests had talks with Laszlo Ballai, head of the CC Economics Department, and Minister of Transport and Post Arpad Pulla, on current issues of the countries' cooperation in transport and telecommunication.

COMMUNIQUE ON SYRIAN CP DELEGATION'S VISIT

AU261252 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Apr 82 p 3

["Communique on the Visit of a Delegation of the Communist Party of Syria to Hungary"]

[Text] At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a delegation of the Communist Party of Syria led by Secretary General Khalid Baqdash visited our country from 18 to 24 April.

Miklos Ovari, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and Janos Berecz, member and head of the International Relations Department of the MSZMP Central Committee, had talks with the delegation, which was received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. The delegation met with leading representatives of the National Trade Union Council and the PPF and visited Bacs-Kiskun County and the United Incandescent Bulb Factory.

At the talks, which were conducted in a cordial and comradely atmosphere and in a spirit of internationalist solidarity, the two parties' representatives informed each other about their parties' activity. They exchanged views on timely issues of the international situation, with particular attention to the latest events in the Middle East.

They stressed that they regard preserving world peace and halting the arms race as their paramount task. To safeguard the achievements of detente, both parties will continue to strive, as they have done thus far, to promote a dialogue among countries with different social systems, the development of relations and the cause of social progress.

They condemned imperialist endeavors directed at obtaining the natural resources of the Middle East, U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation against the Arab countries and world peace and the repeated Israeli provocations infringing on Lebanon's independence and sovereignty.

They pledged their support for the Palestinian Arab people's self-sacrificing struggle for their legitimate rights and emphasized that the increasing tension and danger of war in the Middle East make it even more obvious that a lasting and just settlement of the crisis is possible only through negotiations with the participation of all the sides concerned.

They expressed concern over the Iraq-Iran war and noted that importance of settling the conflict by peaceful means as soon as possible, which would serve both people's interests.

They reaffirmed their readiness to intensify interparty cooperation and stressed that they will continue strengthening relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Syrian Arab Republic, which will benefit both peoples.

FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA LEAVES FOR BRATISLAVA

LD271044 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Budapest, 27 Apr (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja left for a friendship visit to Bratislava on Tuesday at the invitation of Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia.

REPORT ON JARUZELSKI CENTRAL COMMITTEE SPEECH

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[Report on the closing speech by PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski to the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw on 23 April]

[Text] The first secretary of the party Central Committee expressed at the beginning the view that the deliberations were rich as regards content and have become an important event in the life of the party. We wish, he added, the eighth plenum to be just as fruitful as it is rich in content.

The Central Committee expresses for its own part the stance of the whole party that nothing that is important for the nation and for the working man is alien to the party and that all this is connected with the economy of our country and with leading it out of the crisis and is the object of supreme party concern.

The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee also noted that at the present plenum the party stance on economic issues was revealed more strongly than previously. Emphasis was placed in particular on how important -- from the viewpoint of strengthening and developing the economy -- the matter of people's attitudes, of ideological motivations and the feeling of party responsibility is. An illustration of precisely just such an approach to this subject is the broad scope of the discussion at the plenum and its lively and constructive nature. Many interesting and useful suggestions have been made. But there was no shortage of criticism, either, or of polemics in working teams. This is a healthy phenomenon and very valuable in party work. Criticism, including in matters which are as vital as the economy, matters in which an in-depth and multifaceted view is needed, is particularly timely.

The abundance of the material stemming from the discussion at the plenum will require serious studies and analyses. In accordance with a good principle, which is already assuming a permanent shape, we will give an account of the course and implementation of the eighth plenum resolutions at the next plenary session.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the party Central Committee continued: The discussion has also confirmed the correctness and topical nature of the directions of the economic policy expressed in the ninth congress resolution. The economic concepts defined by the ninth congress remain valid, but the profound nature of the crisis and the changes in internal, and in particular external, conditions make it necessary to make our approach to several issues more realistic and to adapt to new requirements. That is, in fact, finding expression at the moment in the up-dated government programme for overcoming the crisis.

As regards the views expressed during the debate Wojciech Jaruzelski acknowledged it to be expedient to create a vision of the future, to formulate some sort of model which would deal comprehensively with all our country's development problems. The present efforts are merely a form of approaching that. Despite the weight of realities and many unknown factors we must construct plans which will be completely credible. In no instance and in no case can we abuse the confidence of the public and break our word. This has after all cost the party too much in the past.

The first secretary of the Central Committee then characterized the general prospects in, as it were, their time horizons. The first is the next several months, a particularly difficult and responsible period. During that period we wish to achieve a definitive arresting of the regress in our economy, definite progress in selected sectors, to shield the materially weakest social groups.

The second time horizon is the next 3 years, up to 1985. During this period there exists a possibility and a necessity of minimizing the disproportions, which at present are very great, of fully implementing the economic reform, of achieving stabilization, including an improvement in the material situation of working people.

These tasks must be formulated specifically and clearly in the 3-year plan, so that our society will see that with a specified extent of burdens and with the consistent implementation of the outlined tasks mapped out there is a real chance of emerging from the crisis. This stage, it seems, could find its proper conclusion at the 10th party congress.

The third time horizon relates to the prospects to 1990. By then we ought to have repaid a considerable amount of our debts to the capitalist countries, and achieved a general and clearly tangible improvement in living conditions including housing, the health service and transportation, economic equilibrium and complete stabilization. Only then, when at one and the same time the socialist contents of our social life are deepened and rendered permanent, will we be able to speak of entering the phase of a developed socialist society.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the party Central Committee, stressed: In formulating all plans we ought to be aware that hesitation, [word indistinct] and others may appear. The thing is to aim at an upward adjustment of the plans and to formulate them so that they mobilize the people in this direction. This depends to a great extent on the party's status and strength, the Central Committee first secretary stated.

This will be its greatest test since it put our nation on the path of reconstruction following the destruction of the war, of modernizing the country and of creating the foundations of socialism.

Referring to the most recent data presented in the materials of the main statistical office, the speaker referred to the fact that there are signs of improvement, although limited, because they cover only certain sectors of the economy. This gives us, however, a measure of hope and optimism which we require so much today and confirms that we are proceeding along the correct path, that we must not backpedal on this path, and that we must not doubt it. We must also be aware that for the time being these are only the first steps which are still irregular and small. The country's economic situation continues to be exceptionally difficult. In addition we must also take into account the fact that there still might appear many difficulties which have not been fully analyzed. We must always be prepared for this both from the economic, organizational and above all psychological viewpoints. When all is said and done there is nothing worse than surprise.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the party Central Committee, continued by saying that it is necessary to discern all the conditions governing the whole system of interdependences in which we are operating and in which, it stands to reason, not everything depends on us. We must take into account various kinds of phenomena of an external nature which are objective. This applies mainly to the international situation, to the increasing tensions which are creating complications after all in all economies and which have an even more negative effect on the situation of a country such as Poland which is experiencing a severe crisis.

Wojciech Jaruzelski said: It is worth [word indistinct] the colossal manipulation of the so-called Polish problem by imperialist forces, especially by the leading circles of the United States, with the aim of achieving certain global ends. In view of this, support for all those initiatives of the Soviet Union aimed at detente, disarmament and the reconstruction of constructive forms of international cooperation is very essential, from our national viewpoint also.

The achievements of coexistence attained with such difficulty in past years, the first secretary of the party Central Committee said, are strained and threatened at present. International cooperation is suffering from all this. Interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states is becoming increasingly direct. And yet again it is we who are in the front line, and again an iron curtain, which after all was not raised by us, is coming into being.

If the capitalist countries and the financial-economic circles in these countries want us to repay our debts and to discharge our commitments then they should not in their own interests, block for a long term our import possibilities because they are thus causing the growth in our output to be restricted, in other words, also exports. On the other hand, we must not underestimate what depends on us ourselves and on our own resources, either.

Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed that one of the most important stimuli for making the West withdraw from the trench of sanctions and boycott would be our regaining political, social and economic equilibrium. We must pool our actions and concentrate on ensuring that we achieve lasting progress in all these spheres.

Referring to the statement that "there is nothing so bad that it cannot result in some good," the first secretary of the Central Committee said that it is precisely this difficult period of sanctions and the economic blockade which is forcing us to exploit our own resources to the maximum, to use our initiative and to make extraordinary efforts. This is why the stimulation of activity and the achievement of better results in the use of our available resources are of exceptionally great importance which must be permanently rooted in the practice of our lives, no matter how long the crisis lasts.

In this light, Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee, continued: It is particularly important -- invaluable no less -- that in our most difficult times we have and are aware of the fact that we are not alone, that the socialist countries, primarily the Soviet Union, have helped and are helping us. He stressed, however, that it is worth looking at the specific demonstration of internationalism in a broader and long-term manner and seeing the tightening economic cooperation with the CEMA countries not only as a short-term breakdown situation but also as a tremendous opportunity for the future on a strategic scale.

The first secretary of the Central Committee referred to the practical activities which are being launched in this respect. This is a development process. It is in our interests that we are viewed as not only a petitioner but also as an interesting future partner. We must be active in these matters and exploit the good climate of cooperation, in particular in those areas where this cooperation is being implemented; in other words, at grassroots level at enterprises and production plants. This will enable us to transfer at the appropriate time to a more expansive phase and to achieve a permanence and security of our position in the international division of labor.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the party Central Committee stressed that the period in which we are living is exceptionally difficult but that on a historical scale this is only an episode which will pass away and out of which we will emerge. The speaker also stated that we must see the main reserves in our own backyard, in our own resources. These reserves are very great. He added that we must begin the exploitation of these reserves with ourselves, from the leadership of the party and state, from the top.

Wojciech Jaruzelski also described various kinds of activities connected with improving the functioning of the party and government. He continued by saying that the existence in our country of many cases of various kinds of bad management, waste, idleness, mess, bureaucratization and lack of spirit must fill us with concern. The party must resolutely counter this. This end ought to be served, by cadre policy within the party and in the state as a whole. This policy ought to be based on a just and honest assessment of people, also from the viewpoint of their participation in the combatting of evil and achievement of moral order.

The vanguard nature of the party is forged and consolidated in its high internal demands, in its Marxist-Leninist ideological and moral identity. Obviously we must not view the situation from the perspective of these phenomena alone. For our society is after all dominated by an honest and authentic patriotism and affords numerous examples of attitudes that deserve real respect and recognition.

In this context the first secretary of the Central Committee emphasized that the measure of the maturity of those who wield power is their sense of being servants of the nation, and of leading society in the awareness of how it should be led. That is also why it so important that examples of the behavior of the best and most admirable people be brought out and propagated, people who are so numerous in the party ranks and in the whole of our society. The party must above all be the promoter of what is best in the cadres. It must boldly bring forward those people who excel at work and are capable and dynamic in their activities.

Then Wojciech Jaruzelski, the party Central Committee's first secretary, moved on to an elucidation of the matters connected with a proper utilization of the engineering and technological cadres. He said: We must conduct a review of scientific and technical achievements so far, better utilize that which has already been built in Poland, which depends above all on organization, management, and initiative. Wherever technologically possible, one has to carry out changes that will adapt the property [majatek] in our possession to current possibilities and needs. The first secretary of the Central Committee reported on the progress of work on the draft laws concerning the Polish Academy of Sciences and scientific institutions, at the same time expressing the view that one expects academics and men of science to join in the economic education of our society more broadly and effectively than hitherto, so that society will better comprehend the nature of our difficulties, so that it will have a realistic awareness that the present crisis cannot be jumped over, that one has to pass through it with hard sweat. Wojciech Jaruzelski pointed out at the same time that more and more academics are participating actively in various kinds of work of the party, government and social bodies, providing proof of their will actively to serve Socialist Poland in this difficult critical situation.

The first secretary of the Central Committee then drew attention the matters to which the party must devote special care and which are connected with the living conditions of working people. They relate above all to the problem of shifts in employment. This necessary and justified process has to be implemented in a judicious and rational manner, so that all the possibilities of enterprises are exploited to the maximum, so that the dismissal of workers and their redeployment from one enterprise or region to another is treated as a last resort. People must know that the party is concerned about this, that it is looking for and inspiring initiatives and solutions that permit the management of human effort in an optimal fashion and the exploitation of productive potential in the best way.

The next big problem directly connected with the standard of living is the matter of the development of agriculture and of the food economy. The first secretary of the Central Committee stated: We must do everything so that it will be impossible to use the food weapon against Poland. We are working on a comprehensive progream for the development of the food economy. It will be considered at the joint session of the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee.

Speaking about agricultural affairs, the first secretary of the Central Committee also pointed out the need for opposing various kinds of negative phenomena. An important task is firm, consistent combatting of everything which harms relations between the authorities, the administration and the farmer. It is also necessary for people to have a sense of stability of the principles of agricultural policy, favorable conditions for the development of agriculture and prospects for cultural and professional progress of the countryside. The party must feel vitally coresponsible for the attitude that prevails regarding agricultural affairs, regarding the feeding of the nation.

A greater role in alleviating the results of the economic crisis could be played by the cooperative movement. We will create conditions for its consolidation and development, alongside the undoubted achievements of the cooperative movement, disquiet must also be caused by the disease of particularism and insufficient concern for overriding social interests which occurs in some of the movement's sectors.

PZPR Central Committee Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski then moved to issues linked with safeguarding the standard of living of families and the economically weakest groups. The economic reform has brought new principles for price formation. The party and the government perceive certain distortions which appear in this area. Remedial measures have been taken. These problems are socially particularly sensitive. A high degree of activity by party echelons is essential in this field. Protecting the material living conditions of the population, and primarily of its weakest groups, is a great party obligation. We must (?observe) all processes connected with this, and especially the shaping of family budgets. Development and introduction of clear principles of compensating increases in the cost of living must be recognized as necessary.

With such an intention, consideration is being given to decisions, (?somewhat) limited owing to our possibilities, pertaining to compensation of the cost of living for social groups which remain in the most difficult situation.

Differing material status of people, understandable to some extent yet often too extreme, demands activation of the broadest social activity. Among other reasons, this is why the activity of enterprise social commissions fills such a large role.

The first secretary of the Central Committee expressed the view (?that), as transpires from many examples, for the most part these commissions act well, understand their role and tasks correctly, and help the people. It should be stressed with satisfaction that in these commissions many party members are acting actively and usefully. We would like to express sincere appreciation to them today.

The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee also included housing construction among today's most difficult problems. He stated that in the very near future work would be completed on a program of housing construction to 1990 and also on proposed amendments in certain principles governing housing policy. These proposals will be give over to social consultation. The party will devote unflagging attention to these matters.

Wojciech Jaruzelski then described the assessments, remarks and proposals formulated at the plenum which concern a whole range of issues connected with economic reform in which the public places such great hopes for overcoming the crisis and for lasting progress. He said that we listened with particular attention in these matters to statements made by people operating directly in the production process. Of course, there were also critical voices as regards certain solutions and ways of implementing the reform. He stressed that it must be gladdening and heartening that no one is undermining the principles of the reform and that in the light of the first few difficult months (barely 4) of experience, the are gaining undoubted approval. We must still wait for a full assessment of how all the provisions of the reform are faring in practice. However, at present we must analyze in particular detail phenomena which are taking place during the implementation of the reform in order to introduce efficiently the necessary changes. In any case, this is in accordance with the essence of the reform which we are not treating dogmatically. It is true that it is a great economic act but above all it is a process which is changeable by the very nature of things -- a process which envisages the introduction of amendments which stem from life itself.

Wojciech Jaruzelski reported that in mid-May of this year the Council of Ministers will examine the first report assessing the course and consequences of implementing the reform. The achievements, assessments and conclusions submitted at the eighth plenum will be used in this.

The reform is giving rise to greater respect toward the economic movement. Enterprises are beginning to account properly and draw conclusions from this. Increasing interest in the better exploitation of raw materials, in the liquidation of superfluous machinery and installations in worth subsidizing.

The first secretary of the Central Committee also drew attention to the fact that certain flaws in the economic mechanism are being revealed. These must be eliminated. What is meant here is an improvement in system regulations in such a way that enterprises are unable to compensate through unjustified price increases for their bad management, low productivity, bureaucratic excesses and poor organization of labor. What is also very important is the creation of really equal chances for all enterprises irrespective of their sector of the economy. The completion of the work being done on the motivation system which makes people clearly aware of the fact that it is worth one's while to work well is particularly important.

What is also meant here is the elimination of unjustified delays in the implementation of the reform and ensuring that this process is comprehensive in scope. The next issues are: The full tidying-up of economic law on the basis of statutory regulations connected with the reform; the guaranteeing of law and order in relations between enterprises and also between them and central and local organs of the state administration.

Wojciech Jaruzelski devoted the next part of his speech to matters relating to the adaptation to the assumptions of the economic reform of the function and structure of the central organs of the state administration. The process of remodeling this administration was begun last year and is being continued consistently. The speaker said that a great amount of legislative work continues to be carried out in connection with the streamlining and tidying up of the functioning of the central offices. This further illustrates the fact that in accordance with the intention of the ninth congress, in accordance with the policy of renewal and with the principles of socialist democracy, legal steps are being taken to consolidate the framework of the socialist state and also to make it credible that the people's authority, the government, the organs of the administration respect the status of parliamentary control, that they (come up against?) defined social rigors, that they fit their activities to the social needs, to the spirit of reform.

The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee highlighted the fact that in the final reckoning the support of the public, the general understanding of working people that the reform is in their interest, will decide the success of the reform. This is connected with patient explanations that the decline in the living standard is not caused by the reform but by the prolonged difficult economic crisis, with all its complaints, and especially the destruction of the past 18-month period. The reform merely exposes the weaknesses of our economics. It brings to light the often unpleasant truth about the mismanagement in a particular work enterprise, about the high costs of production, about the outlay that is excessive when compared with income. We also have to remember that the reform awakens an attitude of unwillingness among those in particular who lived in comfort at the expense of the work of others. The increase in rights that emerges so unambiguously from the principles of the reform must be accompanied by an increase in responsibility. Here maybe the highest trump card is that the reform is in the interests of the working class as a whole, in the interests of work forces that work well. The reform is our shared big exam. We have to bring this home to the whole of society, to prepare people better to comprehend the essence of the reform and its specific conditioning factors and mechanisms. This applies to the working class in particular, those who are active directly at the production workshop.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee then expressed the opinion that, as is indicated by numerous examples, the party is gradually regaining its full capacity to act, is disciplining itself internally, and is strengthening its unity. This process is systematically intensifying. Referring to the specific results of the implementation of the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum and to the fact that the party and its aktiv are now closer and closer to the matters that are bothering working people, Wojciech Jaruzelski made a proposal -- approved by the applause of the Central Committee -- to the effect that every member of the Politburo, of the Central Committee Secretariat, every chief and deputy chief of the party Central Committee departments spend at least 1 day each week out in the field, though also without giving prior notice of his trip. Although this is already being done quite frequently, nevertheless a strict principle is implied here. A similar principle ought to be introduced in the leadership of the government, in individual ministries and central offices.

The next remarks made were connected with supervising the fulfillment of resolutions and conclusions made by both the party and state in the matter of accounting for how adopted decisions are implemented. The speaker referred to the importance of the open nature of these processes and of informing the whole party and public about these matters since they constitute an important element in the democratization of our life while also demonstrating that real control over the work of the party leadership is in the hands of the party.

Next the first secretary of the Central Committee also stressed the exceptionally important issue of reacting to complaints, grievances and suggestions. In these matters the party must be particularly sensitive and open to human grievances, concerns and complaints.

Concluding his speech, Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, stressed emphatically that the party invariably supports the line of national accord and sees the need for maintaining dialogue and cooperation with all forces which are ready to serve honestly socialist Poland. The party is proposing the idea of a patriotic movement using the best experiences of the front of national unity and above all the achievements of civic committees of rebirth which are now coming into being at the grassroots level. Today three basic tasks can and ought to form the foundation of accord irrespective of contradictions and ideological differences: guaranteeing external security, internal calm and improving the material everyday living conditions of the nation. We will try to ensure, Wojciech Jaruzelski stated, that all potential participants in such an accord should see with a feeling of precisely this patriotic duty their place in it. Such an attitude is the reason why the party is invariably the representative of what is of supreme and greatest importance for the nation. What is most important for the party, which is building confidence in its program and its intentions, is that it should selflessly serve its nation and lead it on this foundation.

The first secretary of the Central Committee stressed that without being put off by difficulties we must consistently progress in this direction. Referring to the approaching holiday of working people on 1 May, Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed the conviction that the party will prove that it is already on its feet, that it is capable of existing in a cohesive march, that it is lifting up its standards, that it is holding them firmly and high and that on the 100th anniversary of the Polish Workers' Movement it is manifesting its best connections with the traditions of the Polish leftwing, with the struggle for national and social liberation and with the whole progressive undercurrent of the past century.

In connection with the May Day holiday, Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, conveyed on behalf of the Politburo and Secretariat of the Central Committee cordial greetings to the Central Committee and the strength and stamina in the struggle for the prosperity of a socialist Poland.

POLITBURO REPORT TO PZPR PLENUM 22 APRIL

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[Report of the Central Committee Politburo read to the 22 April Eighth PZPR Central Committee plenum in Warsaw by Marian Wozniak, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary: "For Consistent Implementation of the Ninth PZPR Congress Resolution on Overcoming the Crisis, on Carrying Out the Economic Reform and on Strengthening Social Justice"]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, in line with the Ninth PZPR Congress resolution, three most important tasks have been placed before the party and our entire community in the socioeconomic sector:

-- To overcome the crisis and to stabilize the economy;
-- To comprehensively implement the economic reform;
-- To strengthen the socialist principles of social justice.

Those three parts of the ninth congress' socioeconomic program constitute a unity which is integrally related to the line of socialist renewal and to the efforts to strengthen socialism in Poland and create conditions for a balanced and stabilized development.

Consistently Implementing the Ninth Congress Program

The ninth congress program is a result of nationwide discussions which, aside from our party members, was supported by members of the political parties and by nonparty people. The discussion at the ninth congress reaffirmed that the congress program was rooted in the reality of socioeconomic life, and that it fulfilled society's expectations and aspirations.

Following the ninth congress, we held two plenums devoted entirely to socioeconomic issues. The third plenum dealt with the efforts to develop a ranking position for workers self-management groups. As you know, after the third plenum the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic adopted laws on workers self-management groups and on state enterprises.

This sixth plenum dealt with the problems of the tasks for the party levels and organizations in implementing socioeconomic targets in 1982 and in carrying out the economic reform. The fourth plenum resolution also contained economic tasks. Their realization is greatly advanced.

The seventh plenum and especially the aims, lines and tasks on the work done by the party and all economic bodies -- these aims, lines and tasks were defined by the programmatic report read by PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski -- were of enormous importance for mobilizing party forces to overcome our crisis. TRYBUNA LUDU has published information about the implementation of the seventh plenum resolution.

The Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat have tackled important issues connected with the implementation of the Central Committee plenum resolutions and the ninth congress resolution in the area of the economy. Party levels and organizations have carried out an enormous amount of work, whose results we should consistently evaluate.

After the ninth congress we have held a number of sessions to discuss the issue of party work in the economy. We have held such sessions with the economic secretaries of voivodship committees, and two such sessions with the party secretaries of the 207 largest enterprises in which the Central Committee is directly interested. The practical experience of those sessions is being used by the Central Committee and the party organizations in those 207 enterprises. Prior to the eighth plenum, we consulted Central Committee full and candidate members in the largest factories about the chief issues tackled by our plenums. The yields of those consultations have to a great extent been used in this report and in the preparatory work for the plenum.

Information about the implementation of the ninth congress' socioeconomic program, which is described by chapter five of the congress resolution, and about the implementation of the Central Committee resolutions adopted after the ninth congress, has been presented to comrades in a separate document.

Central Committee members and all the ninth congress delegates who submitted proposals and postulates during the congress, continue to receive information about the implementation of those proposals and postulates. So far over 1,000 congress proposals have been examined and dealt with. Most of them have been evaluated as correct and implemented in the economic measures taken by the individual departments. The proposals that have not been implemented concerned, as a rule, investment issues that, although necessary, cannot be implemented in the immediate future.

However, we should bear in mind that now -- 9 months since the ninth congress -- our problems and tasks are more difficult than during the congress itself.

The Duty To Speak the Truth About the Economic Situation

The crisis manifestations of our economy, which stem from the erroneous economic policy in the seventies and which are illustrated by profound structural disproportions, especially in foreign trade, and by the country's high indebtedness, were reinforced by social tensions, strikes and protest actions consciously organized by the adversaries of socialism hiding behind the screen of Solidarity. The waves of strikes disorganizing production, a violent slump in coal production and a decrease in productivity throughout the economy crippled industrial production in 1981.

Reduced exports, especially of coal, the shortage of which cost us several hundred million dollars, made it impossible to buy in the world markets the raw materials needed by our industries. What with the slump in production and in supplies, the wage increases extorted under pressure completely ruined our market equilibrium.

As a result, the drop in the national income amounted to 2.3 percent in 1979, to 6 percent in 1980 and to over 13 percent in 1981. That was no longer a structural crisis; that was a total breakdown of the economy.

In order to weaken the socialist state and its economy, attacks were made on the leading cadres of various levels, and every means was used to replace the members of these cadres with the people toeing the line of Solidarity extremists. In this case it was not the trade unions and the good of society that were at stake. This was to be the penultimate act before all the structures of the socialist state were demolished. And this act was to be linked to an attack on the party in factories and to attempts to chase the party out of the factories.

These problems are dealt with in more detail in the report on the state of the economy, which is well known to the comrades. However, it is necessary to recall those things since human memory fails and unpleasant events tend to quickly fade.

Not so long ago -- that is during the last months of last year -- there was a shortage of basic foodstuffs, which were rationed. Profiteering and inflation were rife. Economic crimes were growing to a frightening extent. Work discipline was falling. The situation in the power industry was daily getting worse. Coal stocks in powerplants could just about cover every day's needs, constituting a threat to their production.

Many people lacked imagination in picturing what it could lead to, although those who were responsible for that state of affairs were well aware of the threats involved.

And this threatened the freezing of apartments, hospitals, and the immobilization of factories, namely the paralysis of the economic organism with incalculable social consequences. We could not allow this to happen.

To the above, one should add that it was not from 13 December that we stopped receiving new credits from the West, but much earlier, since on the one hand we were economically weakened, and thus uncreditworthy, while on the other hand we were becoming a bargaining chip in Western policy.

Unfortunately, it is necessary to recall those facts because they make more obvious the reasons for imposing martial law, which helped to check the disintegration of our state. In view of the conditions prevailing prior to 13 December, we must not now expect a sudden miracle. Enormous work is awaiting us, and no one will do it for us.

The results of the first quarter of this year show that the difficult process of economic improvements has begun, although it is proceeding unevenly and with considerable deviations caused mainly by the supply of raw and other materials and, quite frequently, by the weakening of the cadres' initiative brought about by anarchistic actions over many months.

The main features of the present economic situation are:

1. Although we have still not attained the production level of the first quarter of 1981, mainly in the sectors based on Western imports, industrial production continues to increase from month to month, economic activities are increasing in many sectors of industry and small production, and the intensification of the total crisis in the national economy has been checked.

2. Despite many measures taken by the government to boost production and its profitability, difficulties in agriculture continue. We are especially concerned over the continuing low level of grain procurement, but we positively evaluate the increase in the procurement of beef livestock, milk and eggs.

3. The assistance from the USSR and other socialist countries continues to supply our economy with the most necessary raw materials and finished goods. New coproduction links to enable hundreds and hundreds of production plants to work are in the making.

4. As a result of the invigoration of export production, the value of March exports to the socialist and capitalist countries showed, for the first time, an increase compared with last year. Imports from the socialist countries also continue to exceed last year's level, and the drop in imports from the capitalist countries last March was a little less intensive than in previous months.

5. The domestic market continues to suffer from many shortages which are a result of inadequate supply and enormous demand, but the situation continues to stabilize in some areas of the market. Rationed supplies are gradually improving.

6. The functioning of the communal economy, especially of city communications, public transportation and energy and heating services in towns, is improving gradually, although short of needs.

The results of this year will be determined by many factors, not always under our control. Today it is difficult to exactly estimate agricultural results. Nor is it possible to fully predict the world's economic situation and the intentions of those circles in the West and the United States that want to aggravate East-West relations. However, if we are to be successful in the face of so many unknown factors, it is necessary for factory managements to develop more active and offensive activities, for workforces to increase initiative and enterprising spirit and to work effectively, and for party organization to display initiative.

The Need To Update the Program

The Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers presented a more up-to-date program for overcoming the crisis which takes into consideration results of the report on the state of economy at the beginning of 1982, and the analysis and assessment of chances for the revitalization of the economy, and developing it in the next few years.

The program which you have received with the plenum material contains a number of undertakings by the government aimed at overcoming basic difficulties and barriers, and particularly at the protection of the standard of living. It transpires from the document that in comparison with last year's program approved by the ninth party congress, and also by the Sejm, the time needed to emerge from the crisis is going to be delayed by 1 or 2 years. This is a realistic assessment.

Can we assume that there are no chances for quicker resolution of the crisis? The Politburo thinks that the problems demand very detailed and universal study.

Today's plenum should make a considerable contribution toward the program, and to improve methods of operation which will lead the economy out of the crisis. The authors of the program have extended the period needed to emerge from the crisis because of last year's poor results.

It would seem that there is no alternative to that, but our society's great expectations, the people's ambitions and inner strength, the productionn reserves released through the economic reform and our party's inspiring policy -- all this entitles us to assume that the prolongation of the crisis is not inevitable. We should do all we can to prevent any prolongation of the period needed to end the crisis and to see that this is expressed by gradually solving the successive economic problems.

The Politburo proposes to treat the program of the Planning Commission as the starting point for further work both at government level and in all enterprises and institutions in our country. The party organizations should inspire managements and workers' collectives to work out their own programs for overcoming difficulties, taking into account the specific nature of their tasks and conditions of action. Emergence from the crisis is a matter for our whole nation and state, and it requires unification of all social forces around the main directions of economic policy, among which we should include in the near future:

1. Continuation of activities aimed at the fuller use of the production capabilities of the national raw materials base and labor resources which should result in the slowing down of the fall in production and should initiate a gradual increase;

2. Gradual achievement of the monetary and market balance through intensifying production and supplies for the market, and a correct incomes policy and a prices and taxes policy with particular attention to the need to protect the social requirements of families living in difficult conditions;

3. Further sorting out of the whole excessively expanded and dispersed front of the investment projects whose size at present exceeds the capabilities of the economy and whose material structure does not correspond to the current and future needs;

4. Gradual achievement of a balance of payments through intensifying production for export and through making import policy dependent on the production needs, rationalizing imports and encouragement of the broad implementation of our own achievements of technological thinking which will make it possible to replace imports;

5. Closer economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries, in particular in the sector of use of free production capabilities, broadening of the coproduction and cooperative links, joint completion of some older investment projects and implementation of the pledges linked with the long-term directive [kierunkowy] programs of economic cooperation within the CEMA framework;

6. Restoration of the state budget balance through further limitation of budget expenditure and through increasing incomes in proportion to the revival of activity in the state economy and private sectors and the increase in their profitability.

Economic Reform Is the Mainspring for Overcoming the Crisis

Comrades, the most important lever for our extrication from the crisis is economic reform. The socioeconomic mechanisms of economic reform are directed toward a release of the reserves which exist in the joint action of people, stimulating individual aspirations and talents. The realization of the reform is, in accordance with the ninth congress resolution, a fundamental task of our party in the economy. From the outset we were the spokesman and initiator of the reform, and we must not lack strength, perseverance and consistency in its implementation. All party organizations should live by the matter of the reform.

They should be aware that the reform is not merely a set of mechanisms and structures but primarily the attitudes of people. This requires enormous political work and training both of experts and of activists.

The reform outlined the main goals but did not prescribe all the methods of activity, instruments and organizational structures that we should develop creatively at all levels of activity. The reform is an opportunity for talented people who can act efficiently in new conditions, hitherto unknown, and for enterprises whose cadres are more independent and have initiative. The party's great task must be to utilize young people's energy and also to avoid routine and bad habits in the work of our echelons.

We appraise as positive the completion of the legislative process connected with the Sejm's passing last February the basic laws to regulate the most important spheres of the functioning of the economy. This required enormous work, and we express our particular praise for the Sejm commissions, the government and the Commission for Economic Reform. The laws in question have created strong foundations and systemic guarantees in the economy as demanded by the ninth party congress. At present, departments are continuing to work out detailed practical regulations, but this work is not up to standard in every case, especially insofar as rapidly adjusting the action methods to the principles of economic reform is concerned. However, we must take into consideration that a number of departments have switched over to basic reorganization, which means that their number and their manpower will be reduced. This called for enormous efforts and commitment of the people concerned.

We expect that party organizations in central departments will show even more initiative in reforming their own action methods. Such initiative is most necessary now.

The reform has already passed through the gates of production plants, but we must not expect that its implementation will be prompt and without conflict.

What have we achieved to date?

First, the reform of supply prices makes it possible to apply correct cost effectiveness analysis in decisionmaking, although the new supply prices for some raw materials do not fully meet the cost of buying them.

Second, industrial coproduction is being sorted out.

Third, the enterprises' interest in import-replacement production has increased, which was in any case forced on them above all by the situation.

Fourth, the materials economy is gradually improving, and the concern to reduce the consumption of raw materials and materials in the production process is particularly increasing.

Fifth, enterprises continue to sponsor new links in the form of associations, and to search for the more natural and economically justified organizational ties.

Sixth, we believe that the initiative and resourcefulness of factory managements and work forces have been stimulated, and that their independence in solving difficult economic problems is growing.

Seventh, the reform of small production, which was initiated in 1981, is yielding good results.

Eighth, we think that party levels and organizations have made a great contribution to devising the solutions of the economic reform and to evolving its practical implementation.

Setting aside the fact that the Politburo and the government Presidium set up the Commission for Economic Reform in September 1981, the principles of the reform had been approved after extensive discussions by the ninth party congress. Moreover, we have participated in and helped to create the reform for the entire time since then.

This was directly connected with the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Central Committee plenums, with the activities of the PZPR Deputies' Sejm Club with consultations on specific system solutions. It should be stressed that we have collected and continue to collect -- through party channels -- many specific proposals concerning draft systemic solutions, which are reflected in subsequent decisions. Party organizations continue to sponsor and inspire extensive training programs in the matters of reform.

All that does not mean that the process of reform is proceeding without disruptions and difficulties. Teams for economic reform are not working the way they should in all enterprises. Some of them have treated this issue as the exclusive domain of the fiscal-economic services. This is a wrong approach. We have to reach the workers and the foremen with the economic reform and with its in-depth interpretation. This is reflected in many opinions polled from Central Committee members in connection with this plenum.

There are many irregularities in the organization of associations [zrzeszenia]. For example, some concepts suggest that enterprises should be deprived of their legal powers, and that decisions and various funds should be centralized. It is necessary to stress once again that voluntary associations should be set up on the basis of enterprises' independent decisions, and that the organization of compulsory associations should be limited to the most compelling cases -- to those that safeguard the running of the economic processes from the viewpoint of strategic aims.

The process of creating organizational structures must proceed in a way that makes it possible to set up modern units which will be able to solve complicated technical-production and economic-trade tasks. That is why we should be open to other concepts that meet the aforementioned requirements. The process of liquidating industrial associations [zjednoczenia] and of the bureaus of the plenipotentiaries for production setups should take place concurrently.

The next few months will be a decisive period for enterprises. This is primarily so because of the switchover to a new system of credit-fiscal accounts with the banks. Banks will grant credits under that system only if enterprises have feasible plans for supplies, production and sales, and if their entire economic activity is profitable. Some weaker enterprises may find themselves in a difficult situation, which will call for periodic budget subsidies and supply aid. These can be only short-term solutions. Enterprises must be able to stand on their own feet as soon as possible. At general meetings, party organizations should evaluate -- against the background of the enterprise's economic situation -- the prospects of such a situation and its social consequences for the work force.

Party organizations in enterprises should inspire work to reform internal organizational structures and to use modern management techniques. Very little has so far been done in that regard. In the course of time and as the principle of self-financing is fully implemented, work forces will be much more critical in that regard than hitherto. Organizational advice provided by the scientific society of organization and administration can achieve much in that field. It is necessary to search for and support all good initiatives in that regard. This includes the competition of young masters in organizations sponsored by the Socialist Union of Polish Youth and by the Scientific Society of Organization and Administration, as well as the competition of young masters of technology.

However, the point is that the initiative in that field be made right now. After all, there are over 90,000 engineers in the party, which accounts for some 35 percent of all Polish engineers. A similar ratio applies to the economists. We expect these communities to be the first to take up this challenge.

Self-Management Is An Important Element Of Enterprise Life

Comrades, the matter of renewing workers self-management in enterprises during the period of martial law has an exceptionally important political significance.

One must concur with the opinion of Comrade Hanf, a miner employed at the Staszic colliery and member of the Central Committee, and also with other opinions of Central Committee members expressed in a poll, the results of which were presented before the plenum to the effect that in order for the reform to reach the workers, it is necessary to set up self-management bodies in enterprises and also in sections and production departments.

As we well remember, the process of setting up workers' self-management bodies was never smooth, right from its inception. In October and November last year there took place the first elections of self-management organs. Practice has shown that a considerable proportion of these elections did not take place in accordance with the Sejm Act. As a result of deliberate activities by Solidarity extremists, a certain number of irresponsible people wormed their way into self-management bodies even saw fit to get involved in actions which pursued the goal of removing party organizations from work places. The statutes adopted by self-management bodies -- a considerable number of them -- failed to conform to the Sejm Act.

Experience that has been gained makes it imperative to begin the process of setting up workers' self-management bodies anew, as it were. A gradual resurgence of self-management bodies anew, as it were. A gradual resurgence of self-management activities must, currently, be combined with certain curtailments as far as the powers of these bodies are concerned. It is the task of party organizations to prepare -- together with the managements and commissions operating in enterprises and, especially in conjunction with the Social Consultative Commission -- the political conditions which would facilitate the process -- one that would conform to the Sejm Act -- of setting up self-management bodies, where the best, most competent and responsible employees of enterprises would be put forward as candidates for membership of these bodies.

Workers' self-management bodies ought to become fully aware of the consequences and responsibilities arising from the principle of self-determination and, especially, from the principle enterprises being self-financing, inclusive of wages and social funds. These bodies would share in any decisions regarding the distribution of the profits of an enterprise, and its plans and development.

Workers self-management bodies will be important elements in the life of enterprises. That is why it is necessary to see that party members participate in them and actively represent party policy. Party organizations should make periodic evaluations and inspire party members participating in self-management authorities. Party organizations will be responsible for relating nationwide interests to the aims of enterprises.

Comrades, activities in the area of raw and other materials, of foreign trade and agriculture are of key importance if the crisis is to be overcome. A rational utilization of the indigenous raw materials base constitutes an important path along which difficulties besetting the field of supplies of materials can be overcome. This pertains, in equal measure, to changing the structure of production so as to make use of domestic raw materials and to a maximal saving of these materials. The most important issue is to consolidate the favorable trend in coal extraction. Cordial thanks are due to miners for their results. It is thanks to their selflessness that our country is beginning to raise itself from the economic pit.

It is, however, necessary to search for lasting solutions, so as to reconcile the 6-day working week at mines and reduced working time for miners. The necessary proposals in that regard should be thoroughly discussed with miners. This is an important political task.

The great shortage of many raw and other materials and also of fuels results in the fact that supplies of these now constitute the chief regulating mechanism of production processes. The difficult situation makes enterprises face the necessity of embarking on actions so as to change the structure of their output, reduce the consumption of raw and other materials, improve things in warehouses, make wider use of regeneration and by-product and waste raw materials, in which field there is still a very great deal to be done in our country.

While creating their own systems of motivation, enterprises should treat the issue of material conservation as a priority issue. We expect most results from the scientific research and design-construction base, which should also follow the principle of self-financing and search for technical and technological solutions that are advantageous for the economy.

It is worth recalling that the scientific research base of industry employs about 115,000 persons in institutes, research and development centers and central laboratories. Scientific research work cost us over Z19 billion last year, which is far too much in relation to actual results. That is why we propose that the experts from the chief technical organization should help us screen the current and completed scientific research work and evaluate its results primarily by its ability to be implemented in economic practice.

It is necessary to devise a system of financing scientific and technical research and progress, which should make the state's patronage over long-term economic and social research dependent on very exacting criteria which scientific research and technical units are to observe when undertaking work in order to cater to the genuine development and production needs of enterprises.

In light of the difficulties of the supply of raw and other materials. Difficulties aggravated by the restrictions imposed by the United States and some NATO countries -- rationalization of imports is of very great importance. Many enterprises, which have often taken extensive measures in this regard on the inspiration of their party organizations, have quickly understood the need for such rationalization.

The answers supplied to our questions addressed before the plenum to Central Committee members and candidate members, and to the first secretaries of the 207 largest enterprises, show that achievements in that regard are not inconsiderable. They have given us many examples of the initiative to do away with imports, to rationalize, to introduce new technologies and so on. This pleases us, but still does not meet our potential and needs.

The Lines of Foreign Trade

The basic way to overcome our payment difficulties and to stimulate our economy is, of course, the intensification of export production, which should become our lasting philosophy of development. Our present share in world trade and international division [nor further specified] is very low and does not exceed even 1 percent. This is decidedly below the potential capacity of our economy and certainly below its needs.

The managing cadre's and work force's ambition in every enterprise should be to increase or assume export production. Party organizations should inspire large groups of workers to tackle the issues of export. The motivation systems in enterprises should incorporate incentives encouraging the development and effectiveness of exports.

Cooperation with the Soviet Union and other capitalist countries is of basic importance. These countries hastened to offer us internationalist help, including gratis help, in our difficult situation.

Our future programs must provide for a more consistent commitment on our part to the process of social economic integration. We must leave our crisis behind in a situation of a much deeper cooperation, especially industrial cooperation, with the socialist countries--cooperation that produces tangible across-the-board advantages. Just in the first quarter of this year we signed some scores of new coproduction accords providing for the exploitation of free production capacities. Many other accords are in the making.

We will promote more extensive cooperation and trade with the developing countries, which we have not duly appreciated up to now. Other CEMA countries have gone much further in that cooperation and continue to gain greater benefits. The present conditions are favorable for greatly intensifying our economic relations with developing countries.

We want to continue trade with developed countries and increase exports to them. We will try to honor our payment obligations, but this depends not only on our economic potential and intentions, but above all on those countries' doing away with obstacles in their relations with Poland.

Agricultural Production Is the Key to Stabilizing the Market

Comrades, the economic reform under way in agriculture is responsible for the fact that prices can be the main factor in influencing the level and structure of production.

Appropriate price fixing ought to provide a stimulus toward marketability of all sectors of agriculture and for all farms, apart from economic instruments. It is progress which will shape the necessary conditions for development of production, by way of gearing the industry in a pro-agricultural direction.

Such direction was adopted in the program of the ninth congress. We adopted the thesis that increasing agricultural output is the key factor in overcoming the social crisis, in the further stabilization of the domestic market. A number of government decisions pursue this goal, especially operational programs which ensure priority supplies of raw materials. It is, however, necessary to develop party control and inspiration in order to ensure that workforces implement those tasks and that party members have a leading role in them.

The present shortage of industrial means of production can in no way justify the chaos, mismanagement and common waste of many resources in agriculture, especially in agricultural services. This was confirmed by control checks carried out by the Polish Armed Forces last March. For example, it was confirmed that there are real dangers that about 233,000 hectares of farmland may be poorly cultivated or even left to lie fallow. The transfers of land owned by the state land fund are often very slow. Glaring examples of that can be cited in Bialystok, Szczecin and Zielona Gora Voivodships. That is why at the recent conference of commissars, voivodship committee secretaries and voivodas it was decided that the supreme commitment to be observed this spring is to farm every plot of land.

There is a large measure of neglect in the economy of mineral fertilizers and plant protection chemicals. In the technical services of agriculture much slovenliness, lack of supervision and low qualifications of employees were registered. That is why a thrifty and rational exploitation of equipment must be one of the central concerns of work forces and a subject of active care of basic party organizations.

Effectiveness of Economic Management--Lower Prime Costs

Comrades, the implementation of the reforms means the start of the process to improve productivity and to reduce production costs. Management efficiency is particularly important in the development of the country. This is why the issue of costs is a key consideration. It is also important because costs are the decisive factor as far as the level of prices and the cost of living are concerned.

Production costs also affect the economic results of all enterprises and consequently they determine employee earnings. Comrade Kalkus, member of the Central Committee and a quality control foreman in the Cegielski enterprise, said that the most important task in the popularization of the reforms should be that there is a direct connection between the level of production costs and the level of the profit achieved which can remain in the enterprise in order to satisfy the individual and collective needs of the workforce and of the enterprise as a whole.

Since the self-determination of enterprises in the process of the shaping of the prices is very considerable, it is extremely important to create a climate conducive to the general verification of costs. The primary point is their material expression: the consumption of raw materials, fuels, energy and other materials. Another point is the management costs in enterprises. These costs are now very high, because our administration is very extensive. Another point is transportation costs, purchases from the nearest supplier, the choice of the right means of transportation, the costs of trading, storing and stocking as well as reductions in the losses occurring through trading and transporation.

General costs should be under strict state and social control, because we must all protect ourselves against inflation. That is why we must reinforce the economic and administrative mechanisms by social control. The struggle for costs must be central to the active interest of all party organizations, workers self-management bodies, the clubs of the chief technical organization, the Polish Economic Society, the Association of Bookkeppers and the Scientific Society of Organization and Administration. This is because the struggle for costs is the struggle for living standards.

We must not acquiesce in the now very frequent practice by which the price of a product includes the cost of elements such as disorder, waste, low productivity, production losses, designs that consume too much material and high administrative costs. We have to begin with revising all those elements of costs. The teams for analyses of costs and prices, which were set up in a large number of enterprises on the instruction of the Central Committee Secretariat, have chosen the rightway, in that they began precisely with analyzing the material elements of costs and with evaluating the justification for these elements.

Here too we must take a look at the principles of the economic reform in order to find extra mechanisms that more effectively encourage enterprises to lower their prime costs and to conserve raw materials, fuels and other materials. According to the reforms, the means for all forms of employee renumeration in enterprises and all pay rises have to a financial equivalent in economic results.

It is neither possible nor right to continue the previous policy of central control concerning payments in the area of production. The responsibility for the implementation of the principle of remuneration according to the results of work, of fair proportions and a just division remuneration will from now on be decided at the enterprise. This is one of the most important social consequences of economic reform. The problems of remuneration will be solved independently by the management and the self-management of the enterprise.

The proposed systems of motivation should be so devised that motivations decidely encourage increasing productivity, conserving raw materials, fuels and energy, and stimulating export production and production to replace imports from capitalist countries. They should also encourage the efforts to improve one's qualifications, and should create opportunities for financial advancement at one's actual job, as suggested by Comrade Jozef Gowdz, worker of the Baildon foundry and Central Committee member. Party organizations should actively gear themselves to devising and consulting on the motivation systems in enterprises.

One of the important social problems connected with the main goal of the reforms to increase productivity in our economy is the problem of employee relocation.

Despite low productivity, the majority of enterprises report staff shortages or the fact that there is an attempt to maintain the structure of employment because of a fear of social repercussions in the factory. In such a situation if there are no genuine attempts to expand production in the factory, this only delays the resolution of the problem and does not solve it. That is why the problems of employing, training and transferring employees, and cooperation with other enterprises and the local administration, should now become an important field of party work.

It is necessary to act in such a way that the necessary transfers of employees will not violate the principles of social justice, but at the same time they cannot become an obstacle to improving productivity and management efficiency.

In the course of implementing the reform, we should strengthen and improve still further the work with managing cadres. We must create conditions under which the best and most talented experts with high moral and political qualifications take over leading posts. They must be produced by an exacting competition, but in a climate of social praise for their performance. No enterprise will be equal to its task and to social expectations without such experts.

How To Build Apartments

Housing construction is a special problem. The urgency of solving this problem in Poland has been commonplace for years. However, the slump in the level at which apartments were built is a threat not only to those who are waiting for apartments, but also to thousands and thousands of those who work in building trades. This has produced the thesis that housing construction can extricate the country from its crisis. It should be clearly stressed that there is no reason for automatically accepting such a thesis. Construction can also deepen the crisis. If such a thesis about extricating the country from its crisis is to be correct, the building trades must perform much better.

We have an enormous material base in the shape of the plants that produce housing elements, and we have an underdevelopment of the production of other construction materials, of communal infrastructure and of other branches of industry working to meet the needs of housing. We need a strong push in this area, but above all we have to understand that in the next 3-4 years we must build 25-30 percent more apartments from the same amount of steel and cement. This is the lowest estimate of designers and builders, and it includes an enormous waster of materials. These figures are not excessive because our neighbors already attain them.

In line with the principles of the economic reform, housing construction and economy are the domain of the local authorities, who are responsible for initiating and exploiting social initiatives, local conditions and the construction potential.

The resources which have not been utilized so far as well as other initiatives are available to factories and to youth organizations. Party organizations need to pay more attention to these issues because previous activities aimed at involving the factories and their own financial material means in those problems have not been satisfactory.

A broad youth movement aimed at the independent construction of small houses and single family housing estates is still an open challenge. It requires positive support which should be supplied by party organizations, by their inspiring multifaceted organizational and material solutions and by the patronage and assistance of local administration and factories.

The materials of the interdepartmental team dealing with the draft program for housing construction envisage that it will be necessary to build 250,000 - 300,000 apartments in 1983-85, and 350,000 - 400,000 apartments in later years.

That draft program assumes that the housing construction of apartments for large families would be stabilized if 200,000 such apartments could be built annually. The remaining housing construction would in principle include various forms of one-family houses and houses for a number of families.

These are preliminary assumptions, and it would be impossible to implement them with the present capacity level of building trades. The assumptions were discussed by the Central Committee Commission for Economic Reform and Policy, by members of other Central Committee commissions and by a group of Sejm deputies, scientists and social and economic activists. Many observations, proposals and reservations were submitted, and the materials delivered to the comrades include them to a great extent. We want to cause social discussions and consultation in the matter of these materials so that the final decisions make allowances for the broadest social views.

Protecting The Economically Weakest Families

Comrades, the present economic situation does not allow the implementation of such a program which would assume, in the near future, a tangible improvement in the daily life of the working people. The party is bitterly aware of this fact. But the basic obligations of the party also include speaking the harsh truth to the working class and the entire community about the situation, its conditions, the possibilities for improvement. The burden of this work might well crush one morally, particularly in view of the awareness that the present standard of living is relatively lower than over the past years.

But it must also be said, irrespective of the fact as to how this truth will be received, that the standard of living at the time exceeded the economic possibilities. It considerably exceeded the national income produced by our community. Today our enormous foreign debt is no secret to anyone. We ran up debts under the illusion that one can live above one's means; that is, above the means of the economy.

The reduction of the standards now being experienced is to a great extent an adaptation to the real possibilities. Thus in the socioeconomic policy we will successively solve the problems, beginning with those which are burdensome for the economically weakest social groups, that is, old-age and other pensions from the so-called old portfolio, and also with looking after families with many children. We are continuing the reform of family allowances. And we are working on the bill on pension provisions for private farmers.

The fundamental problem now is to find the fiscal resources for those purposes, especially to increase market production to such an extent that these reforms do not deteriorate the money-market situation, which is already very difficult.

With great concern we must approach issues of conditions and safety at work. In the last 2 years unfavorable phenomena have been noted. Last year there was an increase in the number of accidents at work. The number of cases of occupational diseases also rose. At present we attach considerable importance to the proper preparation and performance of the spring social review of work conditions in socialized works enterprises. The works party organizations ought to involve themselves actively in its execution, in the evaluation of its results and the implementation of the post-control recommendations.

An important role in satisfying the needs of work forces and their families is played by the works social and housing funds. The reform changes the existing manner of setting them up. This concerns in particular the possibility of increasing the means for these purposes from the profit earned. We must also see this from the viewpoint of the community and enhance the degree of motivation for an improvement in the effectiveness of economic activity.

Also on the agenda are the matter of the just distribution of means, their distribution among the work force, and concern for a reduction of the costs of social welfare activity. The activity of the works social commissions has obtained the respect of the work forces, although the correct conditions and understanding of their tasks do not yet exist everywhere. In most cases genuine social activists have found their way into these commissions, sensitive to human issues, energetic, with considerable social prestige. The party echelons and organizations ought to ensure that the work of this valuable aktiv has the greatest possible effects.

The Tasks For Party Organizations

To sum up: The main tasks of party organizations operating in production enterprises and in other organizations in the sector of economic invigoration include:

1. The involvement of the entire work force in the process of implementing economic reform by in-depth familiarization with the mechanisms by which the reform functions, and by influencing the change in the methods of action and thinking of all enterprise employees. Party organizations must be aware of their responsibility for reforming the units in which they are active. Extensive efforts should be made to win allies for implementing the reform, and this is why we support the activities in this regard by the chief technical organization, the Polish Economic Society, the Scientific Society for Organization and Administration and the Union of Socialist Polish Youth -- organizations which operate in particular in factories.

2. Initiation at every enterprise of a process whereby an enterprise draws up its own anticrisis program which embraces in particular an improvement in the organization of labor, an increase in productivity, tackling of export production, expansion of coproduction with enterprises from the socialist countries, activation of production linked with the implementation of operational programs and a guest for substitute solutions in the event that supplies of raw and other materials are threatened and for solutions to counter excessive reduction in the exploitation of production capacities.

It should be the ambition of work forces and of the leaderships of party organizations to be the country's leaders in their own branches. We must see that the enterprises with modern machinery and licenses achieve the same level of effectiveness in economic managements as is achieved in the countries from which licenses have been obtained. Ministries should expand the range of techno-economic analyses in order to facilitate a profound comparative assessment of economic units and to indicate the specific mechanism and means for achieving progress.

3. Extensive promotion in enterprises of the rationalization and invention movement, which should be actively supported by the scientific research and design-construction base in enterprises and branches. The purpose of this is to generally review the technologies of the design and production of goods in order to reduce their dependence on imported elements and their material intensity, to improve their quality and to increase their competitiveness in foreign markets. Enterprises and their base should keep in mind that they must intensify their efforts to ensure that the licenses they already possess are fully exploited and that post-license activities are also an extremely important element of license exploitation.

4. Waging a struggle to reduce manufacturing costs by cutting back on consumption of raw materials per manufactured unit, by better organization of the working time of people and machinery, by streamlining management and by a rational policy in the sphere of contracted and regulated [umowne i regulowane] prices fixed independently by enterprises. Factories must be prepared for the need to obtain increased production by saving on materials. This is because the present level of production costs denotes the continuation of large-scale waste and low standards of management in enterprises, which is out of tune with enterprises' equipment and with work forces' potential and ambitions.

5. Party responsibility for factory wages and bonus policy complying with the guidelines contained in the ninth congress resolution, including in particular the sphere of fair payments for workers according to work results, of proper earnings proportions at enterprises and of strengthening the motivating role of wages, bonuses and special awards. The issues of manpower transfers and activities to boost labor productivity and effectiveness should be linked to that problem.

6. A periodic assessment of how the socialist principles of fairness are being observed in the management of factory social and housing funds. And attention must be drawn to the possibility of increasing them by improving effectiveness as essential motivation for more productive and better organized work.

7. Implementation of the party personnel policy through an objective and just assessment of people, through defining committed attitudes, through proposing the best workers for promotion and for the cadre reserves, through applying for people to be recalled from their posts if they are not capable of performing their tasks or if they have unethical attitudes, and through representing such assessment criteria in commissions responsible for selecting candidates for a given post. This should help create conditions for consolidating workforces and for promoting socialist people-to-people relations, including supervisor-subordinate relations.

8. Creation of proper political relations to enable workers self-management bodies to resume their statutory activities in line with the Sejm law.

Comrades, the consistent implementation of tasks defined as above by party echelons and organizations and by all party members working in the economy must result in the gradual extrication of the economy from the crisis and in the stabilization of the economy. The party views the emergence from the crisis as being the most urgent task. We must demonstrate every day through the practice of our activities that we are striving toward the full implementation of the reform of the system whereby the socialist state and its economy function. We are introducing the reform in a well-considered manner and we are introducing it, aware of the need to amend it in accordance with the experience gained and with our observations, without departing from its main aim. This aim is the public's participation in management and control.

The party is doing this -- a party which is experiencing a deep process of renewal and democratization for the good of Poland, in keeping with the times in which we live and in keeping with the eternally great ambitions of the nation. This is being done by all those who are not disheartened but who, through honest work and mounting initiative, can see a chance for emerging from the crisis as quickly as possible.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON PZPR PLENUM ECONOMIC DEBATES

LD270850 Warsaw PAP in English 0804 GMT 27 Apr 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Apr (PAP) -- Discussing the debates of the last plenary session of the PUWP Central Committee TRYBUNA LUDU wrote today that "the plenum confirmed that the task of economic reform must be continued. A consistent implementation of the principle of self-financing of state enterprises is the key to a profitable economy, to a genuine increase in labour productivity."

"The plenum confirmed the importance of employee self-government," TRYBUNA LUDU continued. "Both for the success of the economic reform and as a factor favouring the consolidation of socialist relations. The plenum outlined a vision for the future. The formulated long-range tasks are proof that the party, while solving the urgent current economic problems, has a long-range concept of development," the paper concluded.

ACENDA FOR 3-4 MAY SEJM SESSION ANNOUNCED

LD261044 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] The Sejm of the Polish People's Republic will hold a session on 3 and 4 May. The agenda envisages:

A statement by the Sejm pertaining to the implementation of its 26 February 1982 resolution on national accord; a report on the government's policy in the sphere of science and culture: reports by the Commission for Culture and Art and the Commission for Legislative Work on Government Draft Statutes concerning a national culture council, a fund for the development of culture, and the office of the minister of culture and art.

REPORTAGE ON PRIMATE GLEMP'S TALKS WITH POPE

Glemp Comments on Visit

LD262030 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Jozef Glemp, archbishop of Gniezno and Warsaw and primate of Poland, left for Rome this morning. He was accompanied by the recently nominated bishops Kazimierz Romaniuk and Jerzy Dabrowski. The primate was seen off at Okecie Airport by Minister Jerzy Kuberski, head of the Office for Religious Affairs. The primate talked a moment ago to [words indistict] journalists. This is what he said to them, among other things:

[Begin recording] [Glemp] I am coming back on Thursday, so it will be a very short visit.

[Unidentified journalist] I understand that Your Excellency will in a sense report to the holy father on yesterday's talks with Premier Jaruzelski.

[Glemp] Not only this. I think I shall say more: I shall tell him about the church, about us; yes, about this, too.

[Unidentified journalist] In what mood is the father primate after yesterday's talks?

[Glemp] In a serious mood.

[Unidentified journalist] The church is placing greater emphasis on its position with regard to the authorities. Can a convergence of views between the government and the church regarding the settlement of the most important problem in Poland, that is, martial law, be expectd?

[Glemp] I question what you said in the first part of your sentence, that is, that the church is placing greater emphasis on its stand with regard to the government. The church always wants to be a mediator and to serve the community. However, I myself do not observe a desire on the part of the church to assume a position that would be partnerlike with regard to the authorities. This has never been the case with us. But we want to serve, insofar as it is possible, for the good of the community. [end recording]

Talks With Pope

LD262046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 26 Apr 82

[By Pawek Wasilewski in Rome]

[Excerpt] Archibishop Jozef Glemp, the primate of Poland, arrived today on a visit to Rome lasting several days. From Fiumicino Airport Glemp went immediately to the vatican, where he was received by Pope John Paul II.

It is presumed here that the talks concerned the situation in Poland and the Pope's visit to our country in connection with the 600th anniversary of our Lady of Jasna Gora.

Archbishop Glemp told journalists:

The Church wants peace in Poland. We want social dialogue between the government and the community, and we have plans for such a dialogue. The primate of Poland added that the church wants to create a climate for such a dialogue. This is what we want.

JARUZELSKI MEETS WITH NICARAGUAN DELEGATION

LD262304 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee received today a delegation of the Sandinistan National Liberation Front of Nicaragua, headed by Commandant Victor Manuel Tirado, which is visiting Poland. During the meeting the delegation reported on the progressive transformations in Nicaragua and on the continuing imperialist danger. The delegation also reported on the efforts made by the National Liberation Front of Nicaragua to relieve tension in Central America and in the Caribbean through dialogue.

The PZPR Central Committee first secretary told the delegation about the activities of the party and of the authorities of the Polish People's Republic for the consolidation of the socialist state, accord and national rebirth, and about the program for further socio-economic development.

Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed his support for the Sandinistan National Liberation Front of Nicaragua efforts aimed at the strengthening of independence and social progress in Nicaragua. Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, took part in the talks.

During its visit to Poland the Nicaraguan delegation acquainted itself with the work of the party and the government and had many talks with representatives of the Central Committee departments and ministries. The delegation visited the Warsaw semi-conductors scientific and production center where it acquainted itself with experiences of party work. The guests met representatives of the work force and conveyed to them fraternal greetings from the Nicaraguan people. The delegation visited Warsaw and laid flowers at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF USSR-POLISH AMITY GROUP

LD231704 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] A delegation from the Central Board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society left Poland today after a visit lasting several days. It had visited our country in connection with the celebrations held to mark the 37th anniversary of the Polish-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance and the 112th anniversary of the birth of Lenin.

The delegation was led by Aleksey Shitikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet and of the Central Board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society. The delegation also included Cosmonaut Petr Klimuk. The delegation visited Warsaw, Radom, Wroclaw and Opole and met representatives of work enterprises, youth and activists of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society. Aleksey Shitikov, who is also the chairman of the Soviet Committee of Security and Cooperation in Europe, met the Presidium of the Polish Social Committee for Security and Cooperation in Warsaw. Today Aleksey Shitikov met Stanislaw Gucwa, Sejm speaker, to discuss the further development of contacts between the supreme representative organs of Poland and the Soviet Union.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES BULGARIA'S KHRISTOV

AU261818 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Apr (AGERPRES) -- Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, received on April 26 Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria, now visiting Romania.

The interview was attended by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania.

On the occasion, an exchange of salutes was made between Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of Bulgaria.

During the interview, they expressed satisfaction at the upward and fruitful evolution of the relations of close friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, in the spirit of the orientations and understandings established during summit Romanian-Bulgarian meetings and talks.

In that frame, emphasis was placed on the good results won in the amplification and deepening of the economic relations between Romania and Bulgaria. At the same time, it was considered that the current and future development of the two countries' socialist economies provided most favourable premises for the continuous deepening of these links on multiple planes. Both parties expressed the wish to most efficiently use the broad possibilities at hand for the expansion of the economic cooperation, in modern forms and important domains of mutual interest, for the intensification and diversification of the trade exchanges upon mutually advantageous bases. It was noted that the steady promotion of the Romanian-Bulgarian economic collaboration was beneficial to both neighboring friendly countries and peoples, to the socialist construction in Romania and Bulgaria, to the cause of peace, security, understanding and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over.

CEAUSESCU INVITED TO VISIT GREECE 4-7 MAY

AU261813 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Apr (AGERPRES) -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu will pay a state visit to Greece over May 4-7, 1982, at the invitation of the president of the Hellenic Republic, Konstandinos Karamanlis.

USSR EMBASSY EVENT MARKS LENIN ANNIVERSARY

AU261027 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Apr 82 p 5

[Text] On the 112th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth, the Soviet Embassy in Bucharest organized a friendly meeting on 22 April. Within this framework a movie was shown on V. I. Lenin's life and activity.

The meeting was attended by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Cornel Onescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, chairman of the Central Council of the General Union of Trade Unions and chairman of the General Council of the Romanian Association for Ties of Friendship With the USSR; Emilia Sonea, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee and deputy section chief at the RCP Central Committee; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs; party and state activists and representatives from the management of certain ministries, central institutions mass and civic organizations, former war veterans and fighters against fascism, general and high-ranking officers and journalists.

Chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to our country were also present.

METAL PROCESSING PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

AU261714 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] A protocol was signed in Bucharest today concerning economic and scientific-technical cooperation in the area of metal processing, between the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry and the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy. The protocol envisages expanding bilateral cooperation on raw materials, joint construction of metal-processing facilities, exchanges of metallurgical products, and scientific-technical cooperation.

CONSTANTIN CONDUCTS TALKS IN MOSCOW 22 APRIL

AU261034 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Apr 82 p 6

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister of the government and Romania's permanent CEMA representative who is in Moscow to attend the proceedings of the 103d session of the CEMA Executive Committee, met on 21 April with A.K. Antonov, vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

During the ensuing talk, they discussed aspects of developing Romanian-Soviet economic cooperation and collaboration.

The same day, Comrade Nicolae Constantin met with Jozsef Marjai, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Hungary, and with Rudolf Rohlicek, vice chairman of the CSSR Government, with whom he examined matters pertaining to bilateral economic cooperation.

OPREA RECEIVES USSR DEPUTY MINISTER SERGEYEV

AU231845 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Apr (AGERPRES) -- On April 23, Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, received Georgiy Nikolayevich Sergeyev, deputy minister of iron and steel industry of the USSR, now visiting Romania.

During the interview, satisfaction was expressed at the good Romanian-Soviet relations of collaboration and question were approached related to the expansion of bilateral collaboration and cooperation in the economic field, metallurgy in particular.

COMMISSION SESSIONS END, PROTOCOLS SIGNED

With Austria 22 April

AU221929 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1732 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Apr (AGERPRES) -- The proceedings of the sixth session of the Joint Romanian-Austrian Governmental Commission of Economic Collaboration and Industrial and Technical Cooperation concluded in Bucharest on April 22.

On the occasion, the protocol of the session was signed, which registers the positive results scored in the development of commercial exchanges and economic, industrial and technical cooperation between Romania and Austria, in keeping with the decisions covenanted during the meetings between the two countries' presidents. The document also stipulates new ways of further deepening and diversifying the bilateral economic relations, the mutually advantageous cooperation in machine building, metallurgy, electrotechnology, electronics, chemistry and petrochemistry, etc.

The document was signed for Romania by Gheorghe Petrescu, minister of machine-tools, electrotechnology and electronics, and for Austria by Dr Josef Staribacher, federal minister of trade, commerce and industry.

During his visit to Romania, the Austrian federal minister, Dr Josef Staribacher, had interviews with Ioan Avram, minister of the machine-building industry, Petre Gigea, minister of finance, and Gheorghe Crainiceanu, vice-chairman of the Romanian Bank for Foreign Trade.

With CSSR 24 April

AU241747 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] The proceedings of the 13th session of the Joint Romanian-CSSR Government Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation ended in Bucharest today. The commission examined the activity of economic and scientific-technical cooperation and collaboration between the two countries since the last session and stressed that Romanian-CSSR economic relations are developing at various levels in the spirit of recommendations made and guidelines given during the meetings and talks between the leaders of the two parties and countries, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Gustav Husak.

To further develop bilateral economic relations, the commission worked out appropriate measures aimed at finalizing new cooperation ventures in such fields as machine-building, chemical industry, the extractive industry and other sectors of mutual broad interest. Tangible measures were also worked out to increase and intensify goods exchange between the two countries.

The cooperation ventures and measures were included in the session protocol signed at the end of the session by the chairmen of the two sides in the commission, Comrade Ion Paten, deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government, and Ladislav Gerle, deputy premier of the CSSR Government.

BRIEFS

JOINT COMMISSION WITH DUTCH -- The Hague, 23 Apr (AGERPRES) -- A session of the Romanian-Dutch Joint Commission took place in The Hague, over April 19-22. They agreed on new ventures of cooperation both bilateral and on third markets, and measures for increasing the commercial exchanges between the two countries. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT Apr 82 AU]

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH CUBA -- Bucharest, 24 Apr (AGERPRES) -- Over April 16-24, the vice-chairmen of the Central Planning Boards of Romania and Cuba conducted talks in Bucharest related to the further development of long-term economic collaboration and of goods exchanges in the current quinquennium and in future. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1738 GMT 24 Apr 82 AU]

KOSOVO LC CONFERENCE COMMISSIONS MEET 25 APR

Political Commission

LD251626 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1213 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Pristina, 25 Apr (TANJUG) -- In the period since the hostile counterrevolutionary events, despite clearly established principles and criteria, numerous weaknesses have been manifested in the realization of cadre policy in the League of Communists, Sinan Sahiti, member of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium, stressed in the opening speech at today's session of the Commission for the Development of the League of Communists, Statutory Questions, Political System and Intranational Relations.

Speaking about the role and importance of the further strengthening of the basic organizations in the League of Communists, Sinhan Sahiti stressed that their prime task is constantly to nurture and develop criticism and self-criticism, which must be principled, constructive and well-intended, and also contribute to changing the state of affairs for the better. The numerical strengthening of the party organizations and the admission of new members must become a permanent task, an integral part of the ideopolitical activity of every basic organization of the League of Communists. This implies a decisive struggle against the campaign method of admission into the party ranks, sectarianism and non-respect for criteria -- and there have been such phenomena in the past period.

Sinan Sahiti talked in particular about the tasks of the League of Communists in the strengthening of brotherhood, unity and togetherness among all nations and nationalities in the province. The further consolidation of brotherhood, unity and togetherness is one of the most important tasks for communists in the more rapid overcoming of counterrevolutionary activity of Albanian nationalism and irredentism and all other enemies of socialist self-management, Sahiti stressed.

More on Political Commission

LD252250 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Pristina, 25 Apr (TANJUG) -- There was a lively debate in the afternoon in the Commission for the Development of the League of Communists, Statutory Questions, Political System and Intranational Relations. At the focus of attention were numerous weaknesses in the work of the Kosovo League of Communists so far but also the successes which the communists of this province have achieved in the struggle against counterrevolutionary activity from the positions of Albanian nationalism. Particular reference was made to insufficient work with the young people.

Sulja Ramadan, from Titova Mitrovica, spoke with aching heart about counterrevolutionary events in this province, about emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, about nationalism and about other phenomena. He said responsibility for these phenomena is borne above all by the old communists who have not worked enough with young people and passed onto them their revolutionary experiences. What they had not done, the enemy had done. He expressed the conviction that the working epople and communists of Kosovo will prove once again that the nations and nationalities of this province cannot be separated from the community, in the setting up of which they themselves had participated by shedding much blood.

Jijadin Ilijazi, delegate from Gnjilane, spoke about positive examples of opposition by communists of this municipality to attempts by irredentists in the Gnjilane area to found several groups for enemy activity. He stressed that with the help of citizens, five illegal groups have been uncovered; their intentions have been thwarted, while 32 members have been expelled from League of Communists organizations. He also said the enemy suffered the first failure in this municipality when they tried to organize demonstrations there last year. Apart from about 30 young boys from the secondary school, nobody joined the demonstrators.

Among the demonstrators there had not been a single young man who had completed any kind of ideopolitical training. This is the best proof that Marxist education is the right way to describe to the young what the matters are really like.

Fadilj Hodza said that, first of all, answer should be given to the questions of where is our prespective and where should our action lead to. As long as the answer to this question is not entirely and completely clear to every communist, and even to the largest number of workers and citizens, we shall have all kinds of deviations. All kinds of "purveyors of spurious national happiness," with or without the slogan: "Kosovo -- A Republic" will emerge, Fadilj Hodza said. He added that the enormous, and today we could say even incomprehensible, failures which had in previous years and evidently over a long period of time accompanied the work of the Kosovo party organization -- and not only this organization -- in particular in the ideopolitical sphere, are costing us dearly. Therefore, we must change our work from its very foundation and [word indistinct].

In the past period the borderlines have become unclear between our communist aspirations of Kosovo, the Socialist Republic fo Serbia and Yugoslavia, on the one hand, and on the other hand petit-bourgeois and nationalistic approaches. In such an ideologically confusing situation, there was disdain for everything which has been created here and for everything which was set in train with our national liberation struggle and our revolution. What is offered us under the shield of true Marxism-Leninism is that which the progressive world and the practice of life had already rejected long ago. The enemy had organized himself on a nationalistic basis, and with him counterrevolutionary demands arose which unfortunately affected mostly a section of the young people.

Fadilj Hodza noted that this happened because of our poor work in the ideopolitical education of young people and, among other things, because this young generation of ours had not been acquainted with grave historical experience. It does not know that the concepts offered by Greater Albanian nationalists "as a great revelation" were "well tested" during the war and in other periods of time and that they had cost our people dearly, both the Albanians as well as Serbes and Montenegrins.

Many people working in the educational sphere have truly failed the test because they have not acquainted our young generation with this. They have allowed that the evil, which had inflicted on us in the past so much misfortune, so much blood and so much human suffering, wormed its way into their ranks. For the young as well as for the old there must be no dilemma: togetherness, brotherhood and unity or national hatred and national egotism and exclusiveness, full national affirmation or dyed-in-the-wool nationalism; independent and nonaligned Yugoslavia or somebody's appendage; self-managing socialism or Stalinist-Envery type dogmatism; eyes directed at today and the future or being turned toward the past. Nobody has the right to question these salutory orientations. Whoever might try to do so, we shall have to say openly that he is an enemy.

Fadilj Hodza went on: In this situation we are dealing with a well-organized enemy. At the same time, due to a series of circumstances we see that in some young heads too there is great confusion and it is in this that our exceptionally great task lies. What is necessary is an open, bold, substantiated and clear ideopolitical struggle.

Fadilj Hodza then spoke about various pressures for the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. Pressure on them is a deliberate action of counterrevolutionary activity, he said. We, the communists, must put a categorical end to this. We must be concerned, not only as communists but also as humans, about the emigration not only of such a large number of families, as has been heard of lately, but even of a single household. Everybody living here must be entirely secure and free. As a socialist and democratic society it is our duty to ensure that, as the folk saying has it, "not a single hair must fall off anybody's heads." Whenever one hears about any pressure anywhere or anybody this must be an alarm signal. All of us must jump to our feet and nip such phenomena in the bud.

We cannot be satisfied merely with legal sanctions against those who provoke us. They should be boycotted; nobody should cross the threshold of their house, nobody should give them or take from them a bride and such like.

The insecurity of the Serbs and Montenegrins means also at the same time the insecurity of Albanians. Our destiny is a common one and it is truly tragic adventurism for anyone to think that one can live differently. We have quite enough and even too many proofs of this today.

Having pointed out the responsible tasks of educational workers in educating the young, Fadilj Hodza said the intelligentsia could have a double influence on society. One, a greater section of the intelligentsia has completely devoted itself to progress and to the struggle of the working class and has a truly positive role and influence. We are very proud of this intelligentsia. However, one section of the intelligentsia has throughout the entire history of the progressive workers' movement in the world and in our country, and also today, been more of a hindrance that it has helped and is helping the working class; it has often introduced confusion and it is still doing so; it has created and spread dissatisfaction; it has demonstrated instability and all kinds of hesitation. It is in these ranks that the concepts which are contrary to the true interests of the working class and to all working people emerge. Therefore, he went on, we must settle accounts, both ideologically and politically, with these people who under the shield of science and knowledge are trying to turn our people toward the past, who are trying to make them hesitate along our clear and pure path and who are trying to introduce various doubts and hesitations.

Fadilj Hodza spoke in conclusion about Yugoslav-Albanian relations and he noted that official Tirana is continuing its policy which is contrary to good-neighborliness, contrary to the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia and contrary to the people of Albania. They continue to speak about wanting good relations with Yugoslavia but parallel with full support for the enemies of Yugoslavia, territorial aspirations and overt ambitions to interfere in our internal affairs. It seems that Albania's leadership means nothing to its people and is, therefore, coercing them and holding them together with invented dangers from the neighbor and with "its concern" for the destiny of the "brothers in Kosovo," while in fact it is concerned about its own rule. We don't need their "concern" just as such "concern" is also superfluous for the Albanian people.

Hence, Fadilj Hodza said, our future -- a better and a happier one -- can only lie in self-managing socialism, in nonaligned Yugoslavia, in brotherhood, unity and equality, in strict respect and safeguarding of our constitutional system, in the struggle for good relations with all the neighbors, in the struggle for peace and international cooperation.

Pavle Jovicevic, one of the oldest communists in Kosovo and participant in all the party gatherings of the Kosovo League of Communists at the highest level, also went to speak from the rostrum of the commission for the development of the League of Communists and the political system. If someone makes a different assessment of the results achieved in the struggle against the irredenta and nationalism this does not mean he is opposed to action, Jovicevic stressed. It is in this light that the writing of the press, which should contribute with its activity to the success of the action, should also be assessed. If the public media present differences in views and assessments, this need not worry anybody. In Jovicevic's view, what deserves greater attention are the comments made by ordinary people, communists and citizens, regarding cadre policy. These comments should be respected and soberly analyzed. Some 10 years ago it had happened that some communists had pointed out phenomena of nationalism and they were punished for this. Not a single one of them, Jovicevic observed, has been rehabilitated, though the Leage of Communists has never considered rehabilitation a weakness, but a strength. Therefore, the questions of pursuing the cadre policy is one of the questions on the basis of which differentiation in the League of Communists must be carried out.

Dealing with the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, Jovicevic stressed this is the most fundamental political question, the correct solution of which leads to the stabilization of circumstances in the province. Jovicevic noted with regret that in connection with the emigration, the question of responsibility was not raised sharply enough.

Bozo Petrusic spoke about the undermined intranational relations and he observed that recently there were fewer mixed marriages in Kosovo and that this too is a consequence of enemy activity.

Ideological Commission

LD252320 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1237 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Pristina, 25 Apr (TANJUG) -- In submitting the introductory report at the session of the Commission for Ideological Questions in Education, Science, Culture and Information, Rahman Dedaj, executive secretary of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the Kosovo League of Communists, first noted that in the period since the last conference significant results have been achieved in Kosovo in these spheres. The past 4-year period was not, however, marked by a fundamental, decisive and continuous action of the League of Communists in raising and solving ideological problems in culture, science, education and information. In implementing the concept of the educational reform, weaknesses and serious ideopolitical omissions have become manifest. The tendency to provide the highest possible number of young people with secondary and higher education has forced Pristina University to take over the role of resolving social problems.

In addition to other weaknesses, there was also no critical attitudes toward syllabuses, textbooks and other literature. There had been quite a lot of history, romanticism, glorification of historical events and personalities, while contents which would have affirmed even more togetherness and other values of the self-managing society were missing. All this has exerted an influence on creating a nationalistic and irredentist consciousness among a section of the school and student youth of the Albanian nationality. Rahman Dedaj stressed that a series of weaknesses have also been manifested in the sphere of science, in particular its link with associated labor and the needs of the province. In social sciences the questions of the theory and practice of our society are not in evidence enough while part of the scientific works is intended more for the past. Development and ideological problems in the sphere of culture have not, in Rahman Dedaj's words, been to a sufficient extent an integral part of the activities by organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists, which has discussed cultural issues only sporadically and in passing.

Already the first participants in the debate at the session of the Commission for Ideological Questions in Education, Science, Culture and Information stated that there is something that should be discussed in these exceptionally significant areas and everything which has happened in these areas in the past years or which need not have happened. Speakers noted all those successes and results which Kosovo experienced in the past few decades, in particular in spiritual development and that which, as Faik Skodra, delegate from Gnjilane said, has not been registered in world dimensions but for which our socialist self-managing society has spared no resources of efforts.

Perhaps it is no coincidence that the first speaker in the debate at this commission was the delegate from Kosovo University, its rector, Dr Minir Dusi, from the environment which has been most frequently criticized in the past year. He confirmed all the assessments made about the university, both its dynamic development as well as its haphazardness which accompanied it. Dr Minir Dusi dealt in particular with the activity of the League of of Communists and all self-managing and leading organs of this higher educational and scientific institution in the past year. He stressed that in this period the work of the university was critically examined and major changes in activity undertaken.

The number of newly-enrolled students in the present academic year is 24 percent less; most of them (64 percent) have chosen studies in the sphere of natural sciences, mathematics and technical sciences; a firmer cooperation with other universities in the country is evident. Along with that there is a higher number of teachers and lecturers for tuitional languages than there was a year ago. However, the university environment continues to have some earlier weaknesses. Self-management has not yet found its right place, students are outside the decisionmaking process, the efficiency of studies is a sore point and the link with associated labor is weak.

Speaking about the criticism of public information media, Sonja Scepanovic stressed that one should first and foremost affirm the good examples of those who work and contribute to bringing together nations and nationalities and to togetherness in Kosovo and throughout the country. At the same time, one should fight decisively and energetically against all negative phenomena and tendencies designed to destabilize our self-managing system. What is controversial in our information media, Sonja Scepanovic said, is that at times only negative examples taken out of content are being illustrated. This is an expression of mistrust, primarily toward Albanian nationality but also toward all social forces in Kosovo who are fighting for quicker political stabilization in the province. Any concrete and objective criticism will have an encouraging effect and this should be a priority of the League of Communists struggle.

A considerable number, primarily young people, of the total of 17 delegates who spoke from the rostrum pointed out the results and omissions in the work of the Socialist Youth Federation. What the young people should do is to find their right place in the organized socialist forces of our society. They should receive particular attention especially if one remembers the fact that there are still those who are in the enemy's company, those who participate in various enemy actions. One must work particularly to raise the ideopolitical and Marxist level of the young generation and seek new forms for the widest possible inclusion of the young people in political schools and other forms of ideological education. The delegates of the youth organization are sounding a warning about continuing opportunism, hypocrisy and covert enemy behavior both among the young as well as among those who are educating them. The League of Communists and all progressive forces must train the youth organization to recognize all these phenomena.

Economic Commission

LD251620 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1147 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Pristina, 25 Apr (TANJUG) -- The realization of faster and more stable socioeconomic development in the province in the coming period constitutes a top priority and highly topical sociopolitical task for the League of Communists and all the subjective forces in the province. This was stressed by Predrag Cuckic, member of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium, in his opening report to the Commission for Socioeconomic Relations and Material Development.

In the period between the two conferences, Cuckic said, the realization of the investment cycle of several years duration continued but was characterized by great delays and an exceptionally difficult investment structure. The effectiveness of the investments is almost half the average for the country, which has significantly hampered the realization of economic development and stabilization. This has been brought about by certain objective difficulties but also a number of subjective weaknesses and inconsistencies. The struggle for stabilization and the greater exploitation of internal reserves must become the daily and lasting obligation and way of conduct and relations for communists and all working people in Kosovo. In this connection, Cuckic spoke in particular about the need for faster development of the processing industry and about efforts to develop and organize agriculture in line with the possibilities and needs. He also pointed to the importance of the social action of saving and the obligation of the Kosovo League of Communists to fight for the rational and correct disposal of all investment funds and for the guaranteeing of the greater and decisive influence of associated labor in the adoption of investment decisions.

## Economic Commission Debate

LD252318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1642 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Pristina, 25 Apr (TANJUG) -- The first speaker in the debate at the session of the Commission for Socioeconomic Relations and Material Development was Haki Jasanica, who spoke about further development of agriculture and socialist self-managing relations in the rural areas of Lipljan Municipality.

Milutin Markovic advocated the development of an atmosphere that will make the workers interested in saving and making rational use of working time and capacities. Speaking about his own organization -- the storage battery factory in Titova Mitrovica -- Markovic mentioned the period when sociopolitical organizations had been blocked in their work and he stressed that the situation is stabilizing and moving more and more in a positive direction.

Savo Miselic, speaking on behalf of communists in the Pristina railway transport organization, stressed the enemies could not find refuge at the railways. Railwaymen -- Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks and others -- united along Tito's path of brotherhood and unity, had prevented it. Miselic also spoke of the difficult working conditions of this organization, which, because of obsolete equipment, is increasingly becoming a restrictive element in the development of Kosovo's economy. He therefore advocated persistence in developing and modernizing it.

Riza Sapundzija, member of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee, said that the dynamic and successful economic development of Kosovo is accompanied by many contradictions, including an unfavorable economic structure, low accumulation and insufficient efficiency of investments, the low use of capacities and a high degree of internal and external illiquidity. Sapundzija also noted that the momentarily unfavorable balance of exports and payments of Kosovo could be considerably improved if the projects under construction were to be made operational. He advocated that much greater attention be paid to the efficient use of social resources because many subjective weaknesses emerge in this sphere.

Sabri Hajra, delegate from Srbica, spoke about the development of this underdeveloped municipality and about the contradictions stemming from underdevelopment. For instance, although the physical volume of production increased by 43 percent last year, only 70 percent of the planned results had been achieved, Hajra said. Jusuf Zejnulahu, delegate from Pristina, described the economic situation as exceptionally serious. In his view, the bureaucratic-technocratic influence is very explicit because it is those who are outside associated labor who make decisions on fundamental issues and do not share the fate of the economy, nor do they understand sufficiently the situation prevailing in the economy.

Petar Kostic, secretary of the Presidium of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee, stressed among other things the significance of training basic League of Communists organizations for activity in the sphere of socioeconomic relations and material development. A situation in which no one bears responsibility for bad results in production is impermissible, because this leads to liberalism and voluntarism, Kostic said. He went on to say that the criticism of mistakes made in the development policy so far represents an appeal for a more radical reorientation of the direction of economic development. The difficult economic structure cannot be completely overcome but one cannot work either slowly or indecisively in the name of long term activity, Kostic said. He stressed that orientation towards branches that yield greater income and ensure higher employment does not mean that basic industry should either be preserved or abandoned in Kosovo. The departure of capable cadres, above all of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality, Kostic designated as a political question and as an expression of the fact that the enemy had partially succeeded in implementing his ideas. Therefore, he also raised the question of political and historical responsibility for the way the action by communists and other progressive forces will continue to be waged. Should this action be firm and uncompromising, the enemy will be brought to his knees. If it should not be firm and uncompromising, confrontation with greater difficulties is inevitable, Kostic said.

KOSOVO LC CONFERENCE ENDS 26 APR, NAMES LEADERS

Political Commission

LD261752 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1120 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Pristina, 26 Apr (TANJUG) — At the center of attention of today's debate at the Commission for the Development of the League of Communists, Statutory Questions, Political System and Intranational Relations were the measures taken so far by the party organizations in Kosovo aimed at restricting the space of activity by the enemy and the actions taken to expose and overcome the enemy. Thus, the first speaker today, Naser Hiseni from Gnjilane, stressed that in this municipality, due to inconsistency in implementing the action program, 82 members have been expelled from League of Communists organizations while ideopolitical measures have been pronounced against 20 others. At the same time, in less than 1 year, 325 members have been admitted to the League of Communists, including a large number of young people. The question of differentiation of communists is a daily task which is still not being implemented evenly in all basic League of Communists organizations, regardless of the above-mentioned results.

The space for the enemy activity, Cazim Azemi, delegate from Djakovica said, has also been restricted in this municipality, while the working people and citizens, led by the League of Communists are trying through daily action to prove their loyalty to Tito's course of building socialism. In the debate this morning, conducted both in Albanian and Serbo-Croatian, Ilijaz Kurtesi also spoke. He devoted particular attention to the role and activity of the basic League of Communists organization in overcoming the present situation in the province and to the implementation of greater political and economic stability. Kurtesi pointed out the damage from unself-managing behavior and from phenomena and attempts to get higher earnings without work. All this, he said, creates dissatisfaction among the people and is grist to the mill of the enemy.

Azem Vlasi said that the communists and working people of Kosovo have the historical task to oppose decisively the counterrevolutionary forces. With their demagogic slogans and skillfully concealed dark aims these forces try to wreck brotherhood and unity and to threaten the foundations of the self-managing development of the province, the republic and our entire country. History teaches us, he said, that the slogan "Kosovo -- A Republic" is in essence a fascist one and a substitute for their idea about creating a greater and ethnically pure Albania. In the action for the stabilization of circumstances, both economic and political, in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, help should be extended to the young who are "lapped" by the waves of nationalism. There must not be any "lost genrations" of young people, Vlasi stressed.

The provincial secretary of internal affairs of Kosovo, Mehmet Malici, said that thanks to intensified social action in Kosovo three hostile organizations had been discovered. These organizations acted with the assistance of an anti-Yugoslav emigre and propaganda center in Albania. Malici said that weaknesses in the League of Communists of Kosovo, especially in its leadership, had paralyzed and weakened the activity of the organs of internal affairs. These organs were not prepared enough for a successful and quick action against irredentism, he said. The situation is now improving. Malici assessed that cooperation between the organs of internal affairs of Kosovo and their counterparts in the Yugoslav republics and the Province of Vojvodina is good. Stressing that the organs of internal affairs of Kosovo closely cooperate with the organs of internal affairs of Serbia, Malici expressed the opinion that there is no reason to change the present law which regulates relations of these organs in Serbia. Malici warned that the enemy in Kosovo often resorts to misinformation alleging that the organs of internal affairs take sever measures against Albanians. "We have no reason to hide the measures we use to protect our self-management development. They have not been misued, but there can be no compromise with the class enemy, "Malici concluded. The commission ended the work with the adoption of a report, which it will submit to the conference's plenary session.

## Ideological Commission

LD261846 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0952 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Pristina, 26 Apr (TANJUG) -- Reuming the debate on the work of the League of Communists over the past 4 years and on the achievements, failures and weaknesses of the province, the first speakers in the debate at today's session of the Commission for Ideological Work, Education, Science, Culture and Information pointed in particular to the need for a critical, Marxist evaluation of cultural-artistic creative work in the province.

The first speaker in the debate, writer Nazmi Rahmani, stressed that the Albanian nationality has achieved major and encouraging results in all spheres of spiritual creativity and that this creativity is basically humane and contains sound messages. Rahmani said that at present over 200 authors in Kosovo are engaged in creative work. He advocated deeper research into humane and democratic areas of human freedom, the liberation from all dogmatic and pragmatic phenomena which fetter the spread of human spirit.

Ismailj Bajra recalled that with the LCY program, the Constitution and all our documents, the directions and the policy in the sphere of spiritual creativity are clearly determined and that there are no reasons whatsoever to set some kind of new policy. He stressed that Kosovo in particular needs energetic and consistent action to implement these orientations and to eliminate all the monopolies, naticnalistic and other negative undertones of pretensions at leadership, spurious avant-gardism, parasitism and voluntarism in cultural-artistic and scientific work.

We must not allow the Albanian nationalists to spread lies about the alleged exploitation of Kosovo and about the alleged discrimination against the Albanian culture in Yugoslavia. We must find a more effective medicine for the elimination of all the failures and weaknesses on which the enemy feeds; we must not allow the nationalistic primitive people to slander national personalities, to draw the national symbols in most tasteless places, thus giving them nationalistic characteristics, Bajra said.

Academician Dervis Rozaja dealt critically with the development of scientific activity in Kosovo. He stressed that Kosovo science is encumbered by imitations, fragmented statistical research, inertia and self-satisfaction. Though young, Kosovo science must, in Dr Rozaja's words, free itself of pretensions at leadership, a mania for making myths and careerist and narrowminded behavior by some of its exponents.

Dervis Rozaja also dealt with some articles in the press about Kosovo science and historiography, in particular with those referring to the part of the Encyclopaedia of Yugoslavia on the Albanians and Albanian-Yugoslav relations. He stressed in this context that research on the origin of the Albanians and Illyrian studies are being proclaimed heretical. Some articles also cast doubt on work in hematology, such as the examination of blood groups in Kosovo, which represents a research in its infancy in Kosovo, Rozaja believes.

It is rightly said that historiography in Kosovo is weighed down by weaknesses and shortcomings, but at times it is attacked unjustly and without reason, Hakif Bajrami stressed. Nobody has said that Kosovo historiography is not weighed down by historicism, romanticism and other negative tendencies, but no single historian or teacher of history accepts a wholesale attack on Kosovo historiography or the accusation that its models are some historians, such as Hasan Kalesi, who were collaborators of the occupiers and of fascism, Bajrami said. Neither I nor my colleagues are free of mistakes or faults, Bajrami said. He asked who is bothered by the affirmation of everything positive in the history of the Albanian people and by the display of the Albanian flag.

## Economic Commission

LD261708 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0940 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Pristina, 26 Apr (TANJUG) -- The first speaker in today's debate at the session of the Commission for Socioeconomic Relations and Material Development, Bogoljus Nedeljkovic, fully endorsed the report submitted by Veli Deva. He stressed that without political stabilization there can be no stabilization of the economic trends. In his words, if production plans are not implemented, the goals of faster development cannot be met.

Stressing that enemy forces had tried to dispute all the results in the development of socialist self-managing relations, Sefcet Jasari, president of the Kosovo Trade Union Federation Council, stressed that the Kosovo working class had shown its maturity and ability to defend the achievements and orientations of the Yugoslav socialist self-managing community. Speaking about the distribution of personal incomes, Jasari criticized the practice of returning to the system of wages and linear increases. He also pointed out the unjustified social differences based on various abuses, usurpation of social resources and inadequate tax policy.

During the commission debate Nazmi Mustafa, delegate from Pristina, advocated some kind of social statistics that would make it possible to pursue a more equitable employment policy; that is, to prevent a situation in which nearly all members of some households are employed, while in other families not a single member is employed. Albanian nationalists gain through our weaknesses and it is our duty always to stress that we have built this Kosovo together and that all these factories are the result of our common work, Mustafa stressed. He also mentioned the problem of Serb and Montenegrin emigration. Advocating that efforts be concentrated on urgent problems, Ilija Vakic stressed that the enemy wants the worst possible situation and the worst possible intranational relations because this provides scope for its activity. At the end of the debate at the Commission for Socioeconomic Relations and Material Development, the problems of trade development in Kosovo, the development of agriculture in Urosevac Municipality, and the results and problems of the footwear combine in Pec, the paper mill in Lipljan and the polyester factory in Podujevo were also pointed out.

## Reports Adopted

LD270856 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1614 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Pristina, 26 Apr (TANJUG) -- At the beginning of the second plenary session of the 13th Kosovo League of Communists Conference, the delegates were informed that the conference had received 130 telegrams and greetings with wishes for successful work. Chairman Ilijaz Kurtesi then called upon the rapporteurs of the conference's commissions to submit reports on the debates held yesterday afternoon and this morning. The report on the work of the Commission for Socioeconomic Relations and Material Development was submitted by Avdi Bakali, who noted that 133 delegates had participated in the work of this commission and that 35 spoke in the debate. The majority of those participating in the debate, as Avdi Bakali said, spoke in critical and specific tones and all expressed the same ideopolitical approach to the examination and assessment of the experiences of the work and problems with which their working environments and League of Communists organizations are faced.

The conference then adopted the report on the work of the Commission for the Development of the League of Communists, Statutory Questions, Political System and Intranational Relations, submitted by Danilo Vasic. He reported that in the work of this commission over 200 delegates had participated, 30 of whom presented in their speeches from the rostrum their views on the further consolidation of brotherhood, unity and togetherness, and of the role of League of Communist organizations in stabilizing the political situation in the province and implementing economic development goals.

The delegates then heard the proposed report of the Commission for Ideological Questions in the Field of Education, Science, Culture and Information, submitted by Becir Hoti. He said that over 120 delegates and guests, 36 of whom spoke in the debate, endorsed the proposed documents of the conference and the report, and made a notable contribution to a deeper critical analysis of the work in all the spheres of spiritual creativity and social activity in the province. In this commission also, the delegates pointed to a series of weaknesses, in particular in the sphere of upbringing and education in secondary schools and at faculties, and to shortcomings in the ideopolitical and Marxist education of the young and the presentation of nationalism and the glorification of history in textbooks, all of which had been conducive to the penetration of nationalistic and irredentist consciousness among the young.

Having adopted the report of the Commission for Petitions and Complaints, the 13th Kosovo League of Communists conference also adopted reports on the work of the Provincial Committee, the Commission for Statutory Questions, and the Supervisory Commission of Kosovo League of Communists in the period between the two conferences. On the basis of this, these organs of the Kosovo League of Communists were disbanded.

Following the voting, the delegates heard the report of the commission for the preparation of the resolution. In explaining the proposed resolution and the changes and supplements to the original text of this document, Kurtes Salihu infomred the delegates, among other things, that the commission had discussed, and either wholly or partly incorporated in the proposed resolution, 80 amendments which significantly enrich its content. The proposed changes and supplements to the Statute of the Kosovo League of Communists were adopted.

Most of the changes and supplements refer to the organization of the municipal League of Communists organizations. Instead of the existing municipal conference as the highest organ, it is envisaged that the municipal conference is the highest forum, which meets every 4 years, while the top organ of the organization is the municipal committee. The supplements significantly strengthen the role of the Provincial Committee as the highest organ of the Kosovo League of Communists.

## Resolution Outlined

LD270848 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0932 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Pristina, 26 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Kosovo communists will also in the future decisively oppose the nationalistic and irredentist slogan "Kosovo -- A Republic" as a reactionary slogan aimed at wrecking togetherness, equality and the interests of the Albanian nationality itself. They will also fight against all migration trends which are not the result of a natural movement of people and the division of labor. They also consider it to be their obligation to provide from all environments of the province regular, truthful and good quality information about the ideopolitical and social issues and to discuss on time the security situation, self-protection and other major issues. They will continue to oppose monopolism, subjectivism and familiarity in implementing the cadre policy.

These are some of the attitudes contained in the resolution adopted at the 13th Kosovo League of Communists Conference "About the Ideopolitical Tasks of the Kosovo League of Communists in the Further Socialist Self-Managing Socioeconomic Development and Political Stabilization in the Province."

The delegates -- representatives of nearly 92,000 communists in this province which as a population of over 1.58 million -- the resolution stresses, backed the orientations aimed at consolidating the brotherhood and unity and togetherness of all nationalities in Kosovo. They will oppose every nationalistic consciousness and the activity of forces and ideologies alien to the LCY, the ideology and practice of Stalinism and bureaucratic, centralist and hegemonist settling of relations in a multinational community.

In an obvious hint about the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo under pressure from enemy forces, the resolution comes out against all kinds of intranational pressures and tendencies which threaten the peace and tranquility of citizens.

In all-people's defense and social self-protection, we shall aspire to an objective, continuous and timely assessment of the social security situation in all environments. We shall work for the socialization of defense and protection and for training "all subjects" in basic organizations of associated labor, local communities, at university departments, secondary schools and dormitories for defense and self-protection activity.

Expressing thus also the certain specific features of the Kosovo environment, in which last year brutal irredentist demonstrations took place, demonstrations which as a rule began in school and student environments (one in three inhabitants in Kosovo is receiving education), the resolution insists on further strengthening the political awareness and responsibility in the action against enemy activity.

Work will also continue on training and organizing citizens from the province who are temporarily working abroad for social self-protection in order that they might oppose more decisively every influence and activity by various emigre, reactionary and other enemy forces against our country. (Emigre pro-Albanian nationalistic groups abroad operated against Yugoslavia simultaneously with the enemy activity in the country.)

In the economic sphere, efforts will be made to pool labor and resources, that is, to link up associated labor in the province with organizations of associated labor in the entire country on an income basis, with the aim of implementing the speedier material development of the province. Efforts will be invested to implement greater employment of the able-bodied population through speedier development of processing capacities, agriculture and tertiary activities.

Special attention will be paid to the pursuance of an active population policy in this province. In Kosovo the population registers an incomparably higher increase than in other parts of the country or the world. We will also pay attention to the need for family planning.

The resolution stresses all basic orientations of Yugoslavia in international relations and lays down the tasks and activity of the province in implementing these orientations. This part of the resolution deals in particular with relations with Albania. In this context, cooperation with this southern Yugoslav neighbor is backed by the principles of equality, independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of borders, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual respect and reciprocities. It is noted that the useful cooperation between Kosovo and Albania favors the "affirmation and present-day creativity in the culture of the Albanian nation and is in the service of good-neighborly relations between Yugoslavia and Albania."

At the same time, however, Albanian interference in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia and the onslaught on its constitutional system, territorial integrity and its undermining and subversive activity against Yugoslavia and Kosovo are most decisively rejected. It stresses that good-neighborly cooperation between Yugoslavia and Albania is possible and that it is in line with objective and all other interests of the two neighboring countries. "A serious obstacle to the development of such a cooperation is posed by the continuous anti-Yugoslav propaganda and the policy of the Albanian leadership and the Albanian Workers Party," the resolution says in conclusion.

This document lists all the basic tasks which stem for the Kosovo communists from the platform on Kosovo as well as the general League of Communists tasks in implementing the political, social and economic orientations of the LCY.

## More on Resolution, Statute

AU262028 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Delegates of the 13th Conference of the League of Communists of Kosovo again held a plenary session this afternoon.

The resolution of the 13th Conference of the League of Communists of Kosovo, which delegates adopted in the second part of the afternoon's session, is the basic document of activity in the next period. The resolution's contents, supplemented by the positions contained in Veli Deva's report and expressed in the discussion in which every third delegate participated, will be the signpost in the work of Kosovo communists in further developing socialist self-managing relations in all spheres of social life.

Explaining the draft resolution, Mustafa Pljakic stressed that the commission of the conference reviewed 80 amendments, of which many were incorporated in the text of the resolution. The resolution stresses as a primary task of communists the further accelerated socioeconomic prosperity and the resolute removal of all obstacles on this road. In this field, the League of Communists will make special efforts for well thought-out investments, association of labor and pooling of resources on the level of Yugoslavia, and not only within the framework of the plan for the underdeveloped republics and Kosovo. Likewise, attention will be paid to increasing productivity, encouraging the development of labor-intensive economic branches -- particularly of agriculture -- an accelerated increase in employment, a more rapid workers' control over the conditions of overall reproduction and so forth.

The part of the resolution on the ideopolitical tasks of the League of Communists of Kosovo particularly stresses the training of members for action, the development of harmonious intranational relations of all people of Kosovo, particularly for work with young people through education and work in the Socialist Youth Federation. Also, the League of Communists and all organized progressive forces of Kosovo will continue with resolute ideopolitical struggle to destroy, block and energetically oppose every hostile activity of Albanian nationalism or any other nationalism.

The development of socialist self-managing socioeconomic and political relations, the creation of the conditions for a lasting political stabilization and a successful implementation of economic stabilization, the implementation of brotherhood and unity, equality and togetherness of all peoples and nationalities are our strategic tasks, it is stressed in the resolution of the 13th Conference of the League of Communists of Kosovo which the delegates unanimously adopted this afternoon.

While we are reporting this, delegates are expressing their views on the Statute of the League of Communists of Kosovo. This document, just like the resolution, was put to public debate during the preparations for the conference. During the debate many constructive amendments were proposed. It is primarily necessary to say that the entire introductory part of the statute is devoted to the historic role of Comrade Tito, who as a strategist and longstanding leader at the head of the Yugoslav communists made an invaluable contribution to the revolutionary party of the LCY.

On the basis of Tito's initiative on collective work, responsibility and decisionmaking, the regulation was incorporated into the statute that presidents of the communal committees and the Provincial Committee hold these posts for 1 year, while the secretaries of the Presidium hold their posts for 2 years.

## Provincial Committee Elected

LD262338 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2059 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Pristina, 26 Apr (TANJUG) -- The 13th Conference of the Kosovo League of Communists elected a new Provincial Committee of 95 members. The following were elected to the top Kosovo League of Communists organ:

Avdi Bakali, Azem Azemi, Azem Vlasi, Ahmet Mani, Ajse Malja, Becir Hoti, Branko Skembarevic, Bajram Seljani, Bajram Selimi, Bajram Gasi, Besire Djuldjealo, Behram Ajvazi, Bajram Bajrami, Chemal Hasani, Calav Bojanic, Dusko Petrovic, Drita Krlesi, Dragan Pejcinovic, Feride Hiseni, Ferdane Cesku, Husamedin Azemi, Hetam Ismajili, Haki Jasanica, Halil Mehmeti, Hamid Haliti, Academician Hajredin Hodza, Hanife Elsani, Ilijaz Kurtesi, Ilija Vakic, Imer Pulja, Ismailj Bajra, Iskender Muzbeg, Ibro Resat, Ibro Radoncic, Dzevdet Hamza, Jelica Komnenovic, Jusuf Levnjak, Jetis Bajrami, Kolj Siroka, Dr Kurtes Salihu, Kacusa Jasari, Kadri Balazi, Mehmet Malici, Milan Seslija, Miodrag Moracic, Mustafa Pljakic, Mitar Samardzic, Mus Mazreku, Milos Zoric, Nurije Hadzikadrija, Nazmi Mustafa, Nebi Gasi, Nezir Sulja, Nebi Bajraktari, Osman Dedinca, Miroslava Ogarevic, Remzi Kabasi, Radoje Blagojevic, Remzi Koljgeci, Rade Glavic, Redzep Hadzimusa, Pusit Ramadani, Remzi Murati, Rahman Dedaj, Sinan Hasani, Sejfedin Batali, Sabrije Drmaku, Savo Komadinic, Dr Skender Bosnjaku, Sali Nusi, Sveto Dolasevic, Sretko Trifunovic,Sonja Scepanovic, Slavko Stankovic, Sevdije Gasi, Sali (?Taci), Seljatim Kpuzi, Sadedin Derguti, Sveta Vukovic, Sefcet Mustafa, [first name indistinct] Kelmendi, Sukrije Eljupi, Saban Tafa, Sefcet Sari, Tahir Ajazi, Tun Gojani, Vehbi Isen Kekaj, Voja Cvetkovic, Vehbi Keka, Slobadan Basic, Vuk Saljic, Vukasin Jovanovic, Vlada Petkovic, Zurafete Gorai and Zecir Robaj.

## Sinan Hasani Speech

LD262354 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1619 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Pristina, 26 Apr (TANJUG) -- At the end of the 13th Conference of the Kosovo League of Communists, Sinan Hasani spoke.

I think, he said, that I express the view of all of us when I say that we have concluded the 13th Conference of Kosovo League of Communists with full success. The great interest and participation of the delegates in debating the fundamental issues of our socialist development and the taking of joint attitudes about our future work confirmed the high degree of our maturity and unbreakable unity. We have discussed issues which our comrades, communists, have discussed or will discuss at party congresses in the republics and at the provincial conference of vojvodina. In addition to joint issues, our conference has also discussed in detail our specific situation, created after the attempts by the counter-revolution from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

We, the communists of Kosovo, guided by the principles and revolutionary practice of the League of Communists and Comrade Tito -- By relying unreservedly on other socialist forces in the province and along with the full help and support of our comrades, communists, the working class and working people of the nations and nationalities of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and entire Yugoslavia -- we have found the strength to be always self-critical and very severe toward ourselves. We have succeeded in grasping very quickly our own mistakes and weaknesses which have enabled the enemy to raise his head and to attack most cruelly the most precious achievements of our socialist revolution. Such an ability and readiness, Hasani stressed, has made it possible for us to reorganize our ranks in a relatively short time, to overcome numerous weaknesses which have undermined the ideopolitical and action unity of the League of Communists, to increase the efficiency of self-managing state organs and to oppose openly and decisively the dangerous enemy activity.

Our activity over 1 year has not only cut down the crude counterrevolutionary actions of the enemy but has also overcome and destroyed the enemy in the organizational sense, by restricting the space of his activity and by reducing it to the minimum. However, our activity will not stop until we have destroyed him once and for all. In this direction what was of decisive significance was our increasingly more fundamental and broader work in the ranks of the League of Communists and among the masses on popularizing and reaffirming the values of our self-managing socialism on the one hand, and in exposing the platform of the enemy who is acting from dogmatist, Stalinist, and reactionary bourgeois positions, on the other hand.

What will be of foremost significance for the total and final victory over the enemy and for the healing of the wounds which his activity inflicted on us as well as for the further and higher quality development of socialism will be our untiring ideo-political work in which we will use as our weapon the political platform of the LCY Central Committee and the resolution adopted by this conference.

In materials and in the debates held at this conference the decisiveness and the unity of the Kosovo League of Communists has been manifested to continue even more intensively with the activity aimed at the complete stabilization of the political situation. What speaks in favor of these orientations are also the elections which preceded this party gathering as well as the elections for delegate assemblies at which, in addition to a massive response which represented a plebiscite on the continuation of Tito's role also without Tito, the unswerving feeling of togetherness too has been manifested. This fact, Hasani stressed, provides the hope that in the next period the communists, the Albanians, and other organized socialist forces from the ranks of this nationality will be even more persistent in the action aimed at preventing the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo under pressure. In this sense the need imposes itself more and more for an ideopolitical settling of accounts with communists, Albanians, who now, in minimizing the problem of emigration -- are falling into opportunist positions and are thus putting a brake on the action aimed at halting this emigration which inflicts damage in the first place on Albanian nationality. In the same vein, mere registering of cases and making fiery speeches by some activists, Serbs and Montenegrins, on this phenomenon certainly does not contribute to resolving this problem. They must launch actions more boldly aimed at preventing emigration under pressure, in line with our socialist self-managing norms and morals.

In this joint action, communists, Albanians, Serbs and Montenengrins, Muslims, Turks and others must introduce more the socialist consciousness and revolutionary practice; they must be more vigilant with regard to the tendency which leads to spurious national solidarity, behind which Albanian nationalists and irredentists and Serbian and Montenegrin nationalists and chauvinists are often concealed, and often even overtly operate.

The direction of our activity in the next period will be an even more decisive continuation of the action of ideopolitical differentiation, in particular in those environments in which this process has not been fully carried out and in which -- due to opportunism -- enemy phenomena and other weaknesses which brake our speedier progress are still manifested.

At the same time -- Hasani went on -- we must not allow at any place or segment of our entire life any ambiguities, on the basis of which spaces are created for activity and indoctrination with alien ideologies. Furthermore, ideas and tendencies which are manifested here and there in various discussions or articles in the province and outside it, and which are grist to the mill of the restoration of the pre-Brioni situation, are also unacceptable to the League of Communists.

We must resolve and overcome more speedily and more efficiently these problems in our sociopolitical life and in so doing we will free the processes of further and more comprehensive development of socialist self-management. Only in this way will we be able to restrict the space of activity of bureaucratic phenomena which objectively aids enemy activity. In this sense what is of special significance is the full involvement of the League of Communists in the promotion of a self-managing and delegate system and in the implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility.

The next immediate task which is before us, Hasani said, is the elimination of consequences of the erroneous policy in socioeconomic development of the province. We have adopted the plan of medium term development of the province until 1985. Now -- as stressed also in the debate in this conference -- the need is imposed for respect and for reorganization in the development policy, in order that we might in this way come out of the situation which was created as soon as possible.

Overcoming this situation cannot be postponed; this orientation must in fact become the component part of the practical and everyday activity in every concrete environment. In the same view, we must decisively approach investments which will change the unfavorable economic structure by giving preference to the manufacturing industry, and which is also imposed by the need for higher employment. Our immediate task will also be changes in the system of secondary and high education in order to ensure special [word indistinct] for comprehensive economic and social needs of the province, which could also be employed outside Kosovo.

Ideopolitical unity is possible to implement through concrete orientation for the policy of the LCY, Hasani stressed and added that work by communists must be carried out among the masses, among the working people and among the young, and not by correspondents, and in offices. What is needed in this direction is a great change -- from the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists right down to municipal committees and basic League of Communists organizations. It is known that workers, the young and peasants, are organized in sociopolitical organizations and in the political system and this means that it is precisely there where the communists should act.

With the results achieved and with the tasks set by the 13th conference, the Kosovo communists are making a definitive contribution to the preparation and work of the 9th Serbian League of Communists Congress and the 12th LCY Congress, Hasani stressed. He then thanked the guests who, in the capacity of delegations of League of Communists central committees followed by the work of the conference. Hasani also thanked the present members of the Provincial Committee and its organs and in particular Comrade Veli Deva who, as he stressed, had with his firm conviction, revolutionary decisiveness and dedication in this difficult and tempestuous year, with all his energies devoted himself to the struggle against the enemy and against our weaknesses and for the full stabilization of the political and economic situation in the province. Thanking on behalf of the newly-elected Provincial Committee, Hasani stressed that members of Kosovo League of Communists organs will spare no effort to implement everything that has been decided upon in the course of the 2 days' work of the 13th Kosovo League of Communists Conference.

## Letter to LCY

LD262130 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1618 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Pristina, 26 Apr (TANJUG) -- At the end of 2 days of work, the participants to the 13th Conference of Kosovo League of Communists sent a letter of greetings to the LCY Central Committee, which says:

"The delegates of the Kosovo League of Communists, at their 13th conference, have critically analyzed their work over 4 years, pointed out the results and the weaknesses and designated the directions of the activity of the League of Communists and other subjective forces in the struggle for the further all-round development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the SFRY.

"In a difficult period, because we lost the greatest son of our nations and nationalities, the leader and the inspirer of all our victories, Comrade Tito, in the complex economic conditions and international relations, the communists, the working class and all working people and citizens of Kosovo, in the past and this year, have waged and continue to wage an energetic struggle against counterrevolutionary forces which, from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, have tried to threaten the integrity and sovereignty of our country, the freedom and independence of our nations and nationalities and the brightest achievements of the revolution -- brotherhood, unity, togetherness and equality of all of our nations and nationalities. The unity of the Kosovo League of Communists, which has been fully manifested also at this conference, is the guarantee that in the next period too, the League of Communists and all the progressive forces will even more successfully (?carry out) their role and tasks.

"The communists, the working class, working people and citizens, all progressive forces of Kosovo, along with the wholehearted support of the entire community, in fighting for the implementation of the LCY platform, of the action program of the Kosovo League of Communists, the conclusions of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee and of the LCY Central Committee, have dealt a decisive blow to the enemy and are achieving growing results day by day in this struggle against the Albanian and any other nationalism. Deeply conscious of the fact that our greatest weapon, as at the time of the national liberation struggle and socialist construction, brotherhood and unity, togetherness, full equality of the nations and nationalities, is of invaluable significance for the further development of socialist self-management, implementation of the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection, nonaligned policy and the role of our country as a factor of peace, we will mobilize all our forces, first of all our young people, so that we might, led by the League of Communists, safeguard and develop together with all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, Tito's historic and magnificent work.

"At this largest gathering of Kosovo communists, the tasks were determined for even more successful socioeconomic development of the province and for the further development of the political system, for the strengthening and development of the League of Communists and other subjective forces. This is the path along which we will ensure the consistent implemention of the constitutional position of the province as the component part of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and as a constitutive element of the federation and continuously develop togetherness, working class ties and the unity of action of all revolutionary forces of society. This is our obligation which we will, regardless of the difficulties and obstacles, implement consistently and with full dedication."

Presidium, President Elected

LD262346 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2143 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Pristina, 26 Apr (TANJUG) -- Immediately after the close of the 13th Conference of the Kosovo League of Communists, the first session of the newly elected Provincial Committee of the Kosovo League of Communists was held at which the following 13-member Presidium was elected: Sinan Hasani, Mitar Samadrzic, Avdi Bakali, Svetislav Dolasevic, Ilija Vakic, Milan Seslija, Rahman Dedaj, Kacusa Jasari, Ismailj Bajra, Kurtes Salihu, Azem Vlasi, Nebi Gasi and Ilijaz Kurtesi. Sinan Hasani was elected new president of the Provincial Committee of the Kosovo League of Communists with a 1-year mandate. The Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee confirmed the proposal that Ali Sukrija be a candidate for membership in the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The newly elected Presidium of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee also held its first session this evening, at which Mitar Samardzic was elected secretary of the Presidium with a 2-year mandate.

SERBIAN SAWP NOMINATES PRESIDENCY MEMBERS

AU261026 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] At its session today, the Serbian Republican SAWP Nomination Conference unanimously confirmed the list of candidates for president and members of the Serbian Presidency, for the most responsible offices of the Serbian Assembly and for members of the Serbian Assembly's delegations to the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of Yugoslavia's Assembly. Nikola Ljubicic was confirmed as candidate for president of the Serbian Presidency, and the following were nominated as candidates for members of the Serbian Presidency: Rista Jovanovic, Pavle Krtenic, Veljko Markovic, Stojan Milenkovic, Olga Nikolic, Radovan Pantovic, Sinan Sahiti, Viobran Stanojevic and Dragutin Tesic. Branko Pesic is candidate for president of the Serbian Assembly and Petar Kostic, Milan Dragovic, Imre Balint and Zlatija Djukic-Veljovic are nominated as candidates for vice presidents of the Assembly. Since the proposal for another vice president from Kosovo has not been received, the nomination conference authorized the Presidium of the Republican SAWP Conference to nominate that candidate at the session of the Presidium on 29 April.

VOJVODINA LC CONFERENCE COMMISSION SESSIONS

Political Commission

LD232344 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0719 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Report on a Session of the Commission for the Political System at the 17th Vojvodina LC Conference in Novi Sad on 23 April]

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 23 Apr (TANJUG) -- Visible results are being achieved in Vojvodina in ensuring compliance with the Constitution and the laws. But of particular importance is the strengthening of the awareness that this is a vital need, task and inalienable right of all the working people and citizens and the entire democratic self-managing system, Stipan Kopilovic said in his introductory speech.

We face the phenomenon where relations which are clearly defined in the Constitutions become the subject and cause of dilemmas and of differences of approach to their realization, Kopilovic said. In particular he pointed out the phenomena which were manifesting themselves in the implementation of the constitutional concept of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and the constitutionally defined relations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the federation, as well as in the Yugoslav community. The League of Communists must struggle to make sure that the self-managing class contents are the decisive factor in relations between the sociopolitical communities. When this is achieved it will be able to be much more energetic and effective in the struggle against the manifestations of monopoly, usurpation, mystification, and nationalisms of various kinds, ranging from those that lead to bureaucratic centralism to those that strive for separatism and isolationism.

For us the central place must be given to the realization of the nature of relations which Comrade Tito described in his report at the 10th LCY Congress: "Of historical significance is the establishment of the new relations in the federation, which means the further development and enrichment of equality between nations and nationalities, republics and provinces. This is the basis for the further strengthening of brotherhood and unity and socialist solidarity, for the further consolidation of our multinational community."

The historical and constitutional characteristics of Vojvodina's autonomy give an impetus to this process and are the main bearers of it. We must also take into account the responsibility borne by the socialist autonomous province, as a constituting element of federalism and an integral part of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, for the building of togetherness in Serbia.

The phenomena of unitarist and bureaucratic-centralist denial of the specificity and the authentic interests of the working people and citizens which the autonomous province stands for, on the one hand, and the bureaucratic-separatist desire to give independence absolute priority in relation to the Yugoslav sosialist togetherness and the constitutionally defined relations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, on the other, are both equally unacceptable to the Vojvodina League of Communists. In the struggle against these dangers the key issue is that of the democratization of social relations, consolidation of the power of the working class and associated labor as a whole and effectiveness of delegated decisionmaking. In this way both togetherness in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, on the basis of constitutionally chosen foundations, and the equality and autonomy of the province in the relations between the republic and the province acquire their full meaning and significance.

There is insistence on the need for a ceaseless struggle to be waged by the League of Communists against the concept of unity and togetherness based on strengthening the role of the state, against any attempts to identify the state with the nation and attempts to search for solutions in many spheres of social life and work outside the framework of socialist self-managing relations.

Stipan Kopilovic stressed that the Vojvodina League of Communists and all the organized socialist forces in the province had successfully continued during this period to wage an uncompromising struggle against manifestations of nationalism and chauvinism, which increased in their environment as well. On this multinational soil there is growing sensitivity to these phenomena, and the effectiveness of the struggle has increased too. We have drawn the necessary lessons from the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo and stepped up the struggle against any form of nationalism, especially against any manifestation of it in the League of Communists.

In the Commission for the Political System, in which 19 delegates participated this morning and double that number indicated their intention to speak, a very lively debate was held on the speedier development of self-management, of the delegate system and on the relations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

Characteristic is the speech by Zika Tadic which can be taken as the motto of today's debate: on one side we have the bureaucracy and on the other self-management. Everybody should wage the battle against bureaucracy in and outside himself. Then the question of the relations in the republic and the federation will also be resolved more easily. In our country classical bourgeois nationalism does not exist but a bureaucratic type does. In this context, he quoted Lenin -- that there are discussions which are very useful for the clarification of matters, but there are also those which degenerate into mutual swearing, intrigues and quarrels. To avoid such dialogues means at the same time also less deformations and disorganizations. Tadic says that he recommends this as the "political medicine" to both the Vojvodina and the Serbian leadership.

Vasa Silic noted, in speaking about the socialization of all-people's defense and social self-protection, that Vojvodina is well-prepared in this for activity even under the most difficult conditions. He said that the enemy is making use of our difficulties, though only in individual cases. Enemies are rallying together on a nationalistic basis, whether it be the question of separatism or unitarism.

Dusan Popovic too said that we must oppose nationalism. He noted that, following the war, administrative centralism was a passing necessity, but that even later there is a tendency to accept such centralism remaining as a principle in the system. In Vojvodina the resistance to centralism has assumed the form of conflict with republican centralism. Economic independence cannot, in Popovic's words, develop as a statist relationship but as a self-managing relationship, and the national question is primarily an economic and political question. Self-managing relations are incompatible with centralist accumulation because statist and bureaucratic phenomena lead to economic difficulties and even to intranational frictions and strengthening of nationalistic tendencies. This means that the difficulties which we have encountered we can overcome only in the system of self-management in view of the fact that violation of equality represents at the same time an attack on self-management. Lastly, relations in Serbia can be resolved by respecting the self-managing independence of the province.

Vilmos Molnar spoke of the activity of the Vojvodina Assembly and noted that through it the equality of the nations and nationalities in all spheres of life has been implemented. Molnar said that commissions for constitutional questions of Vojvodina and Serbia, by working together, have achieved certain results. In some aspects togetherness has been strengthened further in practice than one would think from the public. He noted, however, that the tendency is becoming noticeable of interpreting some conclusions of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee in a way different than their meaning. Attempt is made to extend Article 300 of the Serbian Constitution also to that to which it does not refer. In this way, a constitutional basis for changes is being created without good reason.

Dusan Sekic said that Vojvodina's position in the federation is equal and resolved through negotiations. In Serbia a different position of the province is being advocated, though any change in the position of the provinces means disruption of the relations in the federation.

In the afternoon debate at the Commission for the Political System -- in which among others Dusan Bogdanov, Lazar Covic and Janos Mesaros took part -- the discussion dealt with Vojvodina's international activity within the framework of Yugoslav foreign policy and with some systemic issues.

Statutory Commission

LD240342 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0731 GMT 23 Apr 82

["Vojvodina League of Communists Conference: Commission for the Development of the League of Communists and Statutory Questions" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 23 Apr (TANJUG) -- There is no place in the League of Communists for those whose behavior weakens the prestige and wrecks the unity and action ability of the organization. Sectarianism, opportunism, formal declarations and a passive attitude by communists represent a brake to the further democratization of the relations and to the implementation of the League of Communists' leading role.

This was stated by Marija Zvekic-Miskolci in her introductory report at the session Commission for the Development of the League of Communists, Ideopolitical Organizational and Cadre Training of the League of Communists and for Statutory Questions.

Slavko Veselinov said in his explanation of the changes and supplements to the Statute of the Vojvodina League of Communists that the changes were called for by the development of the political system, by Comrade Tito's initiatives on collective work and responsibility and by the further democratization of relations in society and the League of Communists. In the introductory and other parts of the statute, the personality and work of Comrade Tito is being featured on a lasting basis through a unified text.

Veselinov stressed the independence, equal responsibility and equality of League of Communists organizations in the republics and provinces in the unified LCY. This cannot be disputed because in disputing it "one of the basic functions of democratic centralism in the LCY would be violated and made worthless." Veselinov said that the League of Communists of the provinces are parts of the unified LCY and are component parts of the Serbian League of Communists. He added: "This complex nature of the identity of the Serbian League of Communists does not represent an obstacle for its unity in ideopolitical, organizational and action activity." The method of work and the coordination of the Serbian League of Communists and the provincial committees as well as the coordination of attitudes and actions should also be adapted to this.

In advocating democratic centralism, Veselinov said that attempts to impose decisions without democratic debate must be rejected. We must avoid monopolist behavior by narrow groups in League of Communists leaderships and organizations as well as other tendencies, including the ones with nationalistic overtones.

The debates on the statute have shown that the League of Communists activity in the system of self-management is the basic task, especially because some organizations are still operating in an old way. Particular attention in the text of the statute is paid to admitting workers, young people and women from the ranks of the nations and nationalities to the League of Communists membership.

The text of the statute lists issues on which no single member of the League of Communists can abstain from voting. They are: self-management, brotherhood, unity and togetherness, all-people's defense, internal security, independence and the defense of the country's territorial integrity.

Along with stressing both the personal and collective responsibility, the proposed changed text of the statute also contains the provision for a two-thirds majority in adopting decisions by the basic organizations of the League of Communists as well as the obligation that organizations of the League of Communists must regularly monitor, assess and take action on the political security situation. It is also proposed that the political executive organs be elected in a unified manner by secret ballot.

Let me ensure that the working man in every environment clearly sees and feels that his proposals exert an influence on resolving the questions which concern him. Marko Djuricin said that apathy and lack of trust arise if this is not done, and the system loses its vital base and function.

Ljubisa Stankov stressed that unity in difference, unity with full independence and equality can only ideologically and politically enrich the League of Communists' action, and this is precisely what is needed today. He observed that neither the Vojvodina League of Communists Statute nor the Serbian League of Communists Statute pay attention to the construction of mechanisms of coordinating the relations, attitudes and actions inside the League of Communists of Serbia, which would guarantee the independence of Vojvodina League of Communists and the Kosovo League of Communists and at the same lead more and more every day to ideopolitical and action unity.

## Economic Commission

LD240318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0715 GMT 23 Apr 82

["Vojvodina League of Communists Conference: Commission for Socioeconomic Relations" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 23 Apr (TANJUG) -- The economic development in the entire country, and in Vojvodina particularly, demonstrates that the future focus must be concentrated on giving a stronger incentive to the development of the industry [words indistinct] for the participation of Yugoslavia in the international division of labor, cooperation with developing countries and more voluminous exports. This also represents a great opportunity to improve the country's balance of payments, because larger exports of food would also ensure considerably more foreign exchange.

Zivan Marelj stressed this in his introductory report at the session of the Commission for Socioeconomic Relations. He also made a critical review of the difficulties observed in the agricultural industry and in rural areas. From the point of view of our system, Marelj warned, it is an unacceptable practice that exports of commodities from the agroindustry be banned and that at the same time compensation is not ensured in the relevant amount. The current practice of prices of reproduction material and other products used by the agroindustry freely increasing while the prices of agricultural and food products are being administratively controlled and determined cannot be tolerated either.

Food, energy, raw materials, and material and social development were the main themes of the discussion at the session of the Commission for Socioeconomic Relations. The discussion lasted several hours and one-half of the delegates -- over 60 -- spoke.

The delegates listened attentively to the report by Nikola Kmezic, president of the Vojvodina Executive Council. He extensively reviewed the development of the Vojvodina economy and its changed character. He recalled that large factories were built in Vojvodina in the chemical, oil, food, building materials and cellulose and paper industries which are of exceptional importance not only for the province but also for the entire country. Some of these factories are the only ones of their kind in Yugoslavia. They will replace imports to the value of $850 million and ensure that 15 percent of their production will be exported.

Kmezic said that enormous possibilities in agroindustry in the production of food for domestic and foreign markets remain unexploited and that this has unfavorably affected the balance of payments for the country, and especially for the province. He pointed out that in the entire chain of associating work and money special attention should also be paid to associating foreign exchange for the production of food for export and for the supply of tourist centers.

Vojvodina is experiencing great difficulties this year due to the shortage of foreign currency. This spring the province is doing everything possible to carry out the sowing on more than 1 million hectares and to secure raw materials for the food industry.

Milorad Feldbab, delegate from Zrenjanin, pointed out that the economic position of the agroindustry is such that the export of food could not ensure the import of the most essential reproduction material and equipment, although Vojvodina alone planned to export $1.2 billion worth of food in 1985. He recalled that no social agreement on the development of the Yugoslav agroindustry has yet been achieved, nor have long term measures of economic policy been adopted. Neither has the food producers' justified demand been accepted to fix the prices of agricultural and food products on the basis of an agreement of associated labor rather than by administrative measures.

Dobrivoje Radic, vice president of the Executive Council, emphasized that certain results have been achieved in the building of socialist togetherness in the Socialist Republic of Serbia in the social and [words indistinct], but that there are still questions which have to be solved. In keeping with the conclusions of the 25th session of the League of Communists of Vojvodina Provincial Committee and the 19th session of the League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee, the communists, the organizations of associated labor, chambers of economy and corresponding organs and bodies of the socioeconomic communities are obliged to work for the adoption of social agreements on the development of activity of common interest in the republic and to speed up the conclusion of these documents. Radic said that this ensures the foundations for associating and linking, the distribution of labor and production specialization in associated labor in the province, in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and in the entire country. Bearing this in mind, Radic emphasized, the social plan of the republic is the result an agreement which is based on the interests of the working people -- expressed and coordinated in a self-managing manner -- in the organizations of associated labor and other self-managing organizations and communities in the republic and autonomous provinces. This ensures that the section of the republic's social plan which determines the economic policy of common interest is a self-managing act of associated labor and other planning factors in the republic as well as of the competent organs of the republic and autonomous provinces, as determined by the Constitution.

Education Commission

LD230008 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0711 GMT 23 Apr 82

["Vojvodina League of Communists Conference: Work of Commission for the Activity of the League of Communists in the Field of Education, Upbringing, Science and Culture" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 23 Apr (TANJUG) -- In a number of spheres science is not yet able to exercise any fundamental influence on the choice of the paths of development. It is unable to do so both because of its power and because of its general position in society. This discrepancy is seen by Zivan Berisavljevic as the cause of many wrong turns, not only in scientific activity but also in the entire social superstructure.

In his introductory speech, Berisavljevic made a realistic statement: We would be dreamers if we asserted that a "nexus" had been established between material and spiritual production. He appraised the current stage of self-managing transformation of education, upbringing, science and culture as a "stage of further transformation, qualitative and fundamental."

Communists must oppose any attempts to misuse creative freedoms. Such attempts not infrequently seek to promote and are in the service of more or less "refined" and even open attacks on the foundations of our society and the achievements of our revolution -- brotherhood, unity and togetherness.

The League of Communists must not waver with regard to this false love of freedom, which is given currency by historically compromised forces under the guise of the "freedom of creativity" and "struggle of views." It goes without saying that communists must likewise guard themselves against any narrow-minded bureaucratic attitude from the socialist positions to every critical thought and every broader point of view. No means of coercion can be used in one's attitude to creative work.

Berisavljevic highly assessed the conditions for the full development of art and the richness of the cultural life of all the nations and nationalities in Vojvodina. The League of Communists has achieved results in this field which may be proudly considered one of the most valuable achievements in the socialist development of the province. The struggle for socialist togetherness, which is built into the socialist fabric of multinational Vojvodina, places the province under the obligation to be fully open to the other parts of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and of Yugoslavia. We should not waver under pressure from the positions of nationalist narrowmindedness and egoist isolationism. We also should not be thrown into confusion by the escalation of great nationalist, unitarist and other ideological positions on the alleged need to protect the culture of the Serbs in Vojvodina. Togetherness should not be confused with "protection," because no one is asking for the latter, Zivan Berisavljevic said.

Is it necessary to recall, Branislav Djurdjev asked, how much historiography has fueled nationalism in Kosovo, how much it at one time contributed to the formation of the mass movement in Croatia, and is it necessary to recall that there are "historians" who dispute the self-awareness of the Montenegrin people. There is also an un-Marxist approach to history and the virtues of one people are stressed at the expense of another.

Other pressing issues were also raised at the Commission for Activity in the Field of Education, Upbringing, Science and Culture. One came from Jovanka Kulic: How long will exclusively associated labor be put in the dock as the only culprit for discrepancy in the planning of cadres? Without a different attitude to production work, the young will not drive tractors and work the land, operate a saw or enter mines. The vacuum felt in the work with young people is used more and more by the church, which adapts itself to the modern way the young get together. Radovan Vlajnic believes that the space in which culture could be the day-by-day vital need of the young has been restricted. Elitist culture, monopolies, great and small stars, powerful musical houses have thrown a shadow over the cultural actions of direct interest for the workers and the young.

MONTENEGRO LC ISSUES REPORT FOR PENDING CONGRESS

LD261650 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0831 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Titograd, 27 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Socialist Republic of Montenegro has achieved significant results in self-management development in the period since the last congress, despite many problems and weaknesses, but the tempo and quality of new self-management socioeconomic relations in practice are unsatisfactory. This is noted in the first pages of the Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee report on the realization of the aims and decisions of the seventh congress of Montenegro communists.

Describing the sociopolitical situation in the country and the international dimensions in which the republican party organization has been working since the last congress, the report emphasizes that economic difficulties in Montenegro have sharpened, and that working people, the League of Communists and all socialist forces in the republic have found themselves in an exceptionally difficult situation imposed by the catastrophic earthquake, and that many contradictions of our socioeconomic development up to now have come to the fore more strongly in the period since the last congress. The report also stresses the weaknesses and inconsistencies in the work of subjective socialist forces.

The statement that the gap has increased between constitutional norms and ideopolitical orientations and practice is supported by assessments that areas of associated labor in which a considerable part of income -- the credit, monetary and banking sphere, and a good part of trade -- have remained outside direct decisionmaking by workers on income. The influence of noneconomic factors on reproduction trends was also emphasized; this has the consequence of squeezing out economic laws and strengthening statism, regional and branch isolationism in accumulation trends, autarchy in development and monopolies on the market and the fragmentation of the market. All this has encouraged low productivity, extensiveness and other irrationalities in economic activity.

Throughout the period since the last congress, the report goes on, the League of Communists has been confronted with pressure and resistance, most frequently from group ownership and bureaucratic-statist positions and interests. These forces have been penetrating, especially in those environments in which the League of Communists is burdened with weaknesses, where the party membership, organizations and organs do not carry out their crucial ideopolitical influence in an adequate way in the mechanism of delegate decisionmaking.

League of Communists members, organizations and organs have often manifested delay and lack of decisiveness in practical ideopolitical activity, as well as powerlessness in the ideopolitical treatment of such phenomena and the uncovering of their essence and character. This is one of the reasons, the report emphasizes, why standpoints and views of alien ideological orientations gain legality in society. This introduces elements of ideological confusion among part of the League of Communists membership, in particular among working people and citizens, and it also stimulates vacillation and lack of resourcefulness. In many environments the demand for a resolute ideological struggle and differentiation is gradually supressed under the burden of bourgeois conformity, egoism and liberalistic opportunism.

In the part of the reprot devoted to the development of self-management socioeconomic relations the well-known fact that the development of self-management is taking place in complex and contradictory conditions of economic activity is noted, but it is also stated that nevertheless, the self-management position of the basic organization of associated labor is being strengthened. The strong influence of business organs and expert services on the orientation of income and planning of development, however, frequently formalizes the role of the basic organization of associated labor, which leads to the maintenance of old relations in new self-management forms. This represents the strongest resistance to bureaucratic-technocratic attitudes in associated labor. Relations between basic organizations by associated labor in the context of the work organization are mainly based on the consumption principle and subjectively established internal prices, and this leads to movement of income between basic organizations and neglect of economic and market criteria in work and business activity. It also happens that there is no kind of work, business or income-based link between basic organizations in the context of the same work organization. League of Communists basic organizations and self-management organs are not sufficiently ready to orient -- in good time and in the correct way -- the increasingly vociferous demands of workers for more rapid development of self-management and democratic relations in society.

Inadequately established income-based relations are illustrated by the situation in the Montenegro power industry, in which, as is said, various interests and ideas came into conflict. League of Communists members and organizations are mainly identified with such views, and the differences were carried outside this sphere so that they became politicized. The need to promote socioeconomic relations in the power industry are artificially placed in confrontation with the economic and technological needs of this system.

Personal work using resources owned by citizens should be stimulated by a differential tax policy. In this sector, the report emphasizes, there is chaos and disorganization. Undirected and uncontrolled private initiative in many activities is taking on broader dimensions.

Enrichment by avoidance of tax obligations and the use of social rent, as well as exploitation of the labor of others and deformations in the sphere of personal work using resources owned by citizens justifiably cause a reaction among working people and citizens. It is essential to carry out activity aimed at working out a tax system in an organized way and ensuring that personal work is linked into the system of associated labor. This will stimulate the development of the artisan industry, which has not absorbed anything like the number of ablebodied members of the populations as is objectively necessary and possible.

The development of socioeconomic relations in social activities is progressing quite slowly, the report emphasizes, noting that workers in associated labor do not have sufficient influence on the policy of spending resources which, on the basis of contributions established by law, are appropriated from their income and spent on these activities.

In the sphere of higher education there are quite pronounced efforts at going for expansion beyond the republic's material and other needs and possibilities. In the whole of the sphere of education and upbringing, as is emphasized, more attention needs to be devoted to the ideological and guidance side of educational work, with a view to strengthening the educational role of schools and changing hierarchical relations between pupils and teachers. There is also insufficient checking and analysis of ideological and pedagogical value and the quality of textbooks, their Marxist basis and, in particular, the concept and content and ideological orientation of textbooks in Albanian.

Political and ideological trends in society, accompanied by increased manifestations of nationalism, are also reflected in culture. Instances of nationalism from positions of greater Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism were also present in previous periods. Recently questions have arisen more frequently regarding Montenegro's politics and cultural history. However, in this connection unacceptable ideopolitical viewpoints have come to the fore and there is not always an open confrontation of views, ideological confrontation or the development of clear Marxist orientations on these issues. Individuals act more aggressively from positions of greater Serbian nationalism, and this is shown in the one sided and quasiscientific interpretation of the origins, and the disputing of the Montenegrin nation, the claiming of the Montenegrin cultural heritage and frequently, under the guise of the struggle for joint Yugoslav educational and cultural programs, negative nationalistic views about the current moment in Montenegro and its culture are presented.

Individuals acting from positions of Montenegrin nationalism are also more in evidence. This is manifested in the tendency toward isolationism within one's own national boundaries, the glorification, and arbitrary and uncritical evaluation and interpretation of events and personalities, and the creativity of previous times, and the neglect of the permeation of Montenegrin history and culture with the history and culture of the other nations and nationalities.

There is evidence of a lack of true social involvement in periodicals on cultural, artistic and scientific questions. There is a lack of an open ideological struggle, a struggle of views and interpretation of and reaction to ideologically unacceptable phenomena. In such an atmosphere their role in training and creating young cadres in the sphere of criticism and publishing activity has almost dried up. It is a serious weakness of League of Communists organizations and organs that they have not always reacted to such trends and phenomena quickly, clearly or resolutely enough. This is said in the very critically expressed part of the report on the situation and phenomena in the sphere of culture in Montenegro.

The report gives a positive assessment of the public information media which, as is said, has played a significant social and political role in the exceptionally difficult circumstances and significant events which have taken place in this period.

The responsibility, expertise, and effectiveness of the work of executive-political and administrative organs are not coming to the fore, although the number of those employed in them is higher and higher. Annual reports on the work of organs pass without a real analysis in delegate assemblies, in delegations and in Socialist Alliance branches.

Frequent complaints by citizens point to many weaknesses in the work of administrative organs. There are also major weaknesses in the work of the League of Communists basic organizations in administrative organs. They must fight more against bureaucratism in the work of the administration, and against superficiality and insufficient analysis, as well as against tendencies for executive and administrative organs to appropriate the sphere of competence of delegate assemblies.

The dimensions of the nationalistic and irredentist counterrevolution in Kosovo were also reflected in the internal political situation in Montenegro. At the beginning there were individual instances of Albanian nationalism, and later more organized activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism in the municipalities of Ulcinj and Plav, especially among educational workers. By means of resolute, united and well-organized political action on the part of basic party organizations and municipal conference, and with the help of the Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee, this activity was interrupted, and political and other measures of responsibility were taken against the nationalists.

The implementation of Tito's initiative for strengthening collective work, decision-making and responsibility was approached from the point of view of a more comprehensive democratization of socioeconomic and political relations. The broadest support was given to Comrade Tito's initiative and readiness to work it out creatively and apply it was also manifested.

The constituting of committees for all-people's defense and social self-protection contributed to the more complete realization of the leading ideopolitical role of the League of Communists, ensuring better coordination between measures and actions and more effective functioning of the whole defense and self-protection system. Committees for all-people's defense and social self-protection, particularly in complex situations, have effectively solved those problems which could affect a deterioration of the political and security situation.

The last part of the report for the Eighth Congress of the Montenegro League of Communists releates to questions of the development of the League of Communists, and it notes the strengthening of the ideopolitical and action capability of party organizations and leaderships and responsibility for carrying out jointly agreed policy. However, there is also criticism of the expectation in some basic party organizations of initiatives from League of Communists organs. Quite a number of League of Communists basic organizations and organs do not draw their initiative above all from the problems which are being discussed by gatherings of working people, self-management organs, delegations, delegates, delegate assemblies, sociopolitical and social organizations and associations of citizens. The practice of the League of Communists members' specific responsibility for activity within the mechanism of the political system of socialist self-management, as well as control over carrying out party tasks, are still underdeveloped. Responsibility is frequently discussed in a onesided and generalized way. Discussions at meetings are often the main form of activity by League of Communists organizations, organs and members, and these discussions are reduced to stating weaknesses and noting the situation. There is a lack of a critical attitude toward one's own practice and of specific activity aimed at changing the existing situation and relations.

The Central Committee and its Presidium, as is said in the report by the Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee on the implementation of the standpoints of the Seventh Montenegro League of Communists Congress, despite much activity, should have been even more effective. They should monitor more regularly and completely how the standpoints and conclusions which they adopt are being implemented in practice and they should manifest greater resolve and responsibility in this respect. Also, more should be achieved in making delegations, delegates and Central Committee representatives more active in organs and organizations of the socialist alliance and in delegate assemblies. More should be done to involve individual Central Committee members in developing Central Committee standpoints and in stimulating activity by party organizations and carrying out standpoints and conclusions.

Experience demonstrates the need to do much more to strengthen the role of the Central Committee as the highest organ of the Montenegro League of Communists in the period between the two congresses, as the place where party policy is really set out, and to strenghthen the effectiveness and responsibility of the Central Committee Presidium in carrying out this policy, the report for the Eighth Montenegro League of Communists Congress emphasizes.

KRAIGHER, GLIGOROV NEWS CONFERENCE ON ECONOMY

Kraigher Introductory Speech

LD240554 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1553 GMT 23 Apr 82

["Introductory Speech by Sergej Kraigher at a Press Conference on the Bases of the Long Term Economic Stabilization Program" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Apr (TANJUG) -- At its session on 16 September 1981, the SFRY Presidency discussed tasks relating to the implementation of economic stabilization tasks which had been set out in June 1981. The Presidency judged it necessary to approach the setting out and realization of an all-encompassing long term economic stabilization program with mutually coordinated and consistently worked out measures.

In this connection, the SFRY Presidency provided the initiative for the formation of a commission of the most responsible representatives of federal organs and organizations, republics and autonomous provinces, and suitable scientific workers with a view to working out and carrying out everything that is necessary in connection with the economic stablization program. The commission was attached to the federal social councils for economic development, economic policy and questions of the social order.

Then it was said that the work of the commission should start as soon as possible in order to permit a more complete exercising of constitutional functions on the part of all interested organs and organizations and to create conditions for the work of the Federal Executive Council and federal administration organs which would ensure that they devoted themselves wholly to direct operative tasks relating to the realization of the economic stabilization policy.

This initiative was accepted by the federal social councils and all responsible organs and organizations in the federation, as well as in the republics and provinces, and this led to the constituting of the commission for problems of economic stabilization on 6 October 1981.

The adoption of the economic stabilization program, the starting points of which the commission adopted at the beginning of this week, represents a basic task for this commission. At the same time, the commission was also dealing with numerous open questions with a view to defining the joint economic policy for 1982 which would represent a start and preparation both for the economic stabilization policy and for coordinating standpoints on some open questions in the continued development of the system of self-management socioeconomic relations as an integral part of the economic stabilization policy.

At the 13th session, which was held at the end of last year and the beginning of this year, in addition to working out the long term economic stabilization program and establishing the starting basis of the economic stabilization program the commission also discussed the following question:

First, the reorientation in favor of exports of the entire country's economic policy and of all economic and social factors as early as 1982 with a suitable regional policy of economic relations with other countries and the creation of the necessary conditions to reduce the 1982 balance of payments deficit to $500 million and to eliminate the deficit entirely in 1983 while concurrently reducing indebtedness abroad.

Directly linked with this were the coordination and subordination of all forms of consumption, particularly investment consumption, to real material possibilities while improving its structure.

At the same time, standpoints were discussed and adopted on questions of indebtedness abroad in 1982 as well as on the policy of a real exchange rate for the dinar, on problems connected with the adoption of the federal budget for 1982 and, in general on a reduction of all forms of general and joint consumption -- from basic organizations of associated labor, local communities and municipalities up to republics, autonomous provinces and all organs of the federations -- on basic issues relating to the sphere of prices, credit, monetary policy and so forth.

The commission also dealt with some problems in connection with narrowing development priorities envisaged in the Yugoslav social plan for 1981-1985 period and adapting them to real possibilities and needs. At the same time, the commission pointed to the need for other sociopolitical communities and self-management interest communities to adapt social plans to a policy established in this way for 1982 as a start on the long term economic stabilization policy. In this connection, the commission also dealt with open questions of Yugoslavia's energy balance for the 1981-1985 period and with open questions in connection with concluding a social agreement on the development of the agricultural-industrial complex for the same period. On all of these questions, which are essential elements of the long term economic stabilization program, the commission adopted standpoints and passed them on to those participating in the work of the federal social councils, who used them in accordance with their responsibilities. These standpoints marked an essential contribution to as well as a work orientation for the work of the working group of the commission for the long term economic stabilization program and its subgroups, and for the continued work of the commission itself.

In this connection, or parallel with these questions, the commission also discussed open questions of the foreign currency system. Agreement was reached or standpoints were brought closer in many issues so that real conditions exist for their coordination at future sessions of the commission.

In the exchange of views, attitudes and assessments on the functioning of the credit and banking system the commission provided the foundations for the further work of a special working group of the council which has already been working a long time on these issues.

The starting foundations of the long term economic stabilization program represent the platform on the basis of which numerous working subgroups -- including scientific workers, businessmen and sociopolitical workers -- work out the directions of the concrete measures and activities which will represent a complete long term program of economic stabilization. This document points out the basic characteristics of the present situation and relations in our economy and in the world, the causes of the economic instability and socioeconomic preconditions for the achievement of the economic stabilization. It deals with two groups of problems. The first group of problems refers to the development of socioeconomic relations, with the aim of creating the conditions for the consistent implementation of the orientations laid down in the SFRY Constitution, the Law on Associated Labor, the documents of the 10th and 11th LCY Congresses and of the Third Congress of Yugoslavia's Self-Managers. The second group of problems refers to questions of material development and its general direction, quality and structure, including the necessary harmony of goods-monetary trends and other relations in the social reproduction.

In order that the program might encompass the directions of activities and measures which could lead to qualitative changes in our entire socioeconomic development, subgroups and working teams have been set up for the following thematic spheres: adapting conditions of economic activities to the demands of consolidating the material basis of associated labor and its becoming master of the means of social reproduction; development policy as a factor of stabilization; technological strategy; energy strategy; the strategy and the development policy of transport; the agricultural and agroindustrial complex; the communal housing industry; the artisan industry; development of social activities; regional aspects of development; and coordination of the policy of long term stabilization with economic and social goals and needs in the sphere of employment.

They have also been setup for: adapting the economic system to the demands of stabilization; the anti-inflation program for the strategy of economic relations with other countries and the convertibility of the dinar; the long term social policy; social preconditions for the long term stabilization program; and measures of economic stabilization in the sphere of the legal system.

Immediately after the May Day holidays, the commission will begin to examine the materials perpared by the working subgroups. A synthesis of the tasks of the long term economic stabilization program and of the measures for its implementation, together with establishing the priorities in its dynamic implementation, will be involved in the summing up work. This will also serve as the basis for the relevant organs of the federation, the socialist republics and the autonomous provinces to work out -- should they adopt it -- medium term social plans, or rather their supplements and changes, in line with the foundations of our self-managing social planning and adopt premises of our country's long term economic stabilization program.

The starting foundations in themselves do not contain new political, economic-political orientations with regard to the SFRY Constitution, the Law on Associated Labor and program orientations and conclusion of the 10th and 11th LCY Congresses. Their current significance lies above all in the fact that, through the mediation of their representatives in the commission for the economic stabilization, all political structures in the federation and the leading political structures in the federation, the republics and the provinces, have agreed on the basic assessments, on the causes of the economic instability as well as on the essential economic-political preconditions for the implementation of the economic stabilization.

And furthermore, the working out of the starting foundations has also called for the coordination of attitudes and views on these issues in the actual working groups and subgroups -- this means among a large number of scientific specialized workers. In this way, conditions have been created for the joint action of all organized forces in society for the eradication of economic and social causes of instability and for the implementation of the necessary changes in our further social economic development.

Critical examination has shown that the causes of our economic difficulties should be sought in the slow adaptation of our economy and economic policy to the fundamentally changed state and relations in the world economy. They should also be sought on the one hand in the serious lagging behind in the adaptation of the directions and methods of development to the demands of the developed production forces. On the other hand, they should be sought in the demands and possibilities made available and extended by our self-managing socioeconomic system and by the already achieved degree of development of the self-managing socioeconomic relations and the affirmation of the basic self-managing production relations in our society.

Some of the basic orientations of our socioeconomic system are not being implemented or are being realized in a manner which is not in keeping with the Constitutional orientations, as a result of which there still prevail state-ownership relations and, linked to them, group-ownership relations, which are hindering the faster development of self-management.

The causes, therefore, should be sought primarily in the problems which are slowing down the development of our basic production relations, that is, which are challenging the position of the worker in the basic organization of associated labor and the realization of the essence of income relations in all the measures of the economic policy which are checking that relation and not expediting its strengthening.

Moreover, when talking about the economic policy we should take into account the need for confronting all forms of autarchy, and this means the need for confronting all forms of autarchy and its ideological and pragmatic bases, both in the organizations of associated labor and in the sociopolitical communities, from the municipalities to the republics and the provinces, as well as in those measures and acts of the federation and its organs which made such an orientation possible, tolerated it and perhaps on occasions in certain quarters even encouraged it.

This means that in the entirety of relations in society, and particularly in the economy, we must ensure adjustment to the level achieved in our socialist self-management social relations and the political system, the contemporary technical and technological development and social division of labor and the cooperation of Yugoslavia as a unified economic area with a single market. We must also ensure adjustment to our possibilities of international economic cooperation, that is, international economic relations.

The depth of the economic disturbances, by the very nature of the factors which create them, demands changes in the conditions of economic life, and in society as a whole, which in their range and scope bear no comparison with a packet of economic policy measures which would force changes at one fell swoop. It is apparent that it will be necessary to carry out a series of changes in virtually all sectors of social reproduction; changes temporally distributed and mutually linked so as to ensure all-round effects in a way that is tolerable both for the economy and for society as a whole. It goes without saying that this does not mean that these changes can be put off, for this would merely hamper their realization.

As the struggle for economic stabilization is in fact a struggle for the strengthening of the real economic power and responsibility of the worker in associated labor, the program of economic stabilization will also be a program of actions and measures for bringing into effect the self-management social system. This implies not only a more consistent and more organized struggle for the application of system solutions in social practice and, in keeping with this, their constant creative development and promotion, but also the removal of those material and [word indistinct] ownership relations established in the development of reproduction which constitute a real obstacle to the development of self-management relations. This demands changes in the strategy of development which will place emphasis on an orientation toward exports in the economy and the creation of conditions necessary for the optimum exploitation of the potential and natural resources at our disposal.

The further development of self-management is dependent on changes in the ownership relations toward the strengthening of the material relations of self-management and the realization of the joint interests of the basic organizations of associated labor in social reproduction and the association of their labor and means, together with a concomitant awareness of the market forces and economic motivation and compulsion as essential social prerequisites for the development of socialist self-management and socialist self-management democracy at the present level of our social development and in the present phase of the process of emancipating man and work.

The association of labor and means and the self-management planning of socioeconomic development in these conditions become the natural form of the self-management concentration of social capital and the organized influence of associated labor on its own development. In order that associated workers should control the conditions and results of their work and that the delegate system should come to life, operate and further develop in all its strength and with its full logic it is necessary for the delegate system to live with its full logic and strength and operate and further develop to that the real and authentic interests of the workers in the basic organizations of associated labor are in full measure an expression at all levels of interest and sociopolitical organization.

In particular I would like to stress that this means above all that one of the main causes of economic instability and of the problems with the balance of payments with foreign countries lies in neglecting and underestimating the key role of the basic production relation and in failing to strengthen the basic role of the producer in the production relation. From this there follow clear orientations in which the paths and directions for constructing permanent bases of economic stabilization should be sought. Moreover, in all situations, and in particular those we find ourselves in today, it is precisely in the direction of strengthening this relation that we should seek and consolidate the place and method of involving the sociopolitical communities and their organs and organizations and all other subjective socialist forces.

Ever since the causes of the present state of material development have been under discussion no less importance has been attached to overcoming bias in conceptions of industrialization and its implementation in practice as one of the basic factors in forming and reproducing structural disproportions in the economy and society. This cannot be surmounted by emphasizing the disproportions existing exclusively or primarily in the spheres of energy production, raw materials or food, though the significance of the disproportions in these areas cannot and must not be underestimated.

As I said at the beginning, the commission for economic stabilization has examined at numerous meetings certain key problems of the current economic policy, the policy of development and the economic system, and it has thereby contributed to the attainment of joint orientations on these questions, at the same time overcoming ideological disagreements which in the deteriorated economic conditions had begun to be manifested with increasing force.

In particular the commission insisted, as was reflected in the starting points for discussion, on an orientation toward exports in the econ[illegible], not only as a way out of the balance of payments difficulties but also as a stimulus to the overall strategy of development for our economy. And that means direct inclusion in the modern trends of technical and technological progress in all its social and socioeconomic dimensions as a constant stimulus to raising the productivity of labor and to progress on modern-day bases and socialist self-management relations.

We have insisted in particular on equilibrium in the balance of payments and an uncompromising struggle for the country's foreign liquidity, which means the permanent equipping of the whole economy and society for the most equitable possible competitive struggle as a constant policy of economic relations with other countries and a major assumption for the orientation of the whole society in overcoming basic sources of current uncoordinated relations with foreign countries and the causes of economic instability.

We have insisted on the need to bring all forms of consumption and investment within the limits of our possibilities, particularly when it is a question and an end to its deficit financing, as well as, as I have already said, the bringing of all forms of joint consumption into realistic limits, from basic organizations of associated labor and the local community, to work organizations, self-management interest communities and municipalities, republic, provinces and the organs of the federation.

The commission further insisted in particular on treating agriculture as an economic activity and the creation of the socioeconomic preconditions for more intensive development of the agricultural-industrial complex and a transfer from small scale [word indistinct] production to contemporary socially organized production of goods, with complete affirmation of agricultural producers as self-managers with all their rights and obligations on the basis of work and management of the resources of social reproduction as their past work.

The commission insisted on the demand that associated labor should control the credit and monetary sphere, and it also insisted on developing the system in this direction and solving or bringing together the various standpoints and approaches on issues of dispute in connection with the foreign currency system and its continued development.

Discussing these and many other questions the commission at the same time set out the ideological assumptions and bases for the stabilization program and these were expressed in the "polazne osnove".

In all this, ideological disagreements relating to the application of systemic laws were overcome, for in all specific situations the starting point was the basic production relationship, that is, the position of the worker in the basic organization of associated labor and his motivation to increase income on the basis of his own decision and income based relations, whether on the domestic or foreign market in conditions of the action of the economic laws of production of goods.

In the document the starting point is the demand to create conditions for the most complete possible affirmation of the worker in associated labor as a self-manager to dispose of the resources and results of his own work. One proceeded also from the fact that a relationship between producers like this is also the basis of his equality, and the equality and responsibility of republics and provinces for their own development and for the development of our socialist community as a whole. And all this was in conditions in which working people and the nations and nationalities are realizing their own economic interests on the unified Yugoslav market and in direct economic relations and links on the basis of the Law on Associated Labor. The starting points eliminated dilemmas about respecting the objective economic laws of socialist goods production as an economic force which it contains in itself [as received] and about self-management planning as an instrument of the conscious regulation of social relations and economic trends in the interests of associated labor and the whole community. In this, the task of social planning and economic policy and self-management and social agreementmaking is not to replace those elements of the market mechanism which have now been eased out and are a condition of good functioning of the economy and objective measuring of economic results, but, among other things, to influence the activity of the market mechanism in those spheres of social reproduction where it does not and cannot exist in our socialist self-management conditions, or where it does not produce suitable results.

We also eliminated dilemmas such as the linking of organizations of associated labor and the pooling of labor and resources as an essential element limiting the market, market chaos and the management of social reproduction by workers. Dilemmas were solved about the rights and obligations of the republics and provinces and the place and role of the national economies in ensuring the decisive position of the worker in basic organizations of associated labor in disposing of foreign currency, so that the foreign currency belongs to the organizations which took part in creating it. But the balance of payments positions should not be a hindrance to unified planning or to organizations of associated labor in the whole country earning foreign currency, rather they should be an instrument of the realization of the constitutional responsibility of the republics and provinces for their own development and the strengthening of Yugoslavia's position in international trade and the strengthening of the country's currency.

The influence of voluntaristic economic policy, which leads to extensive and deficit financing of the country's development, was pointed to. This primarily influences economic stability as a whole. That is why the carrying out of an economic policy which would act to support stable and qualitative socioeconomic development was pointed to. The suitable presentation of the starting points to our public will represent a significant contribution to what in political language is called confidence in the system. It has been demonstrated that our society is not only capable of noting problems and difficulties, but also of establishing their causes and ways of solving them. We need a social climate which will permit this and stimulate forthcoming major changes, in the economy and in society, with significant social consequences, in which our public information media can and should make a great contribution. I am convinced that this press conference and this conversation with you will also make an essential contribution to this.

## Gligorov Statement

LD240428 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1652 GMT 23 Apr 82

["Kiro Gligorov's Statement at the News Conference on Economic Stabilization" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 23 Apr (TANJUG) -- The combination of the international economic difficulties and the increase in the internal economic and other contradictions have for some time already pointed to the need for a more detailed analysis of the situation in our economy and in our social activities, in order that a more long term concept for a way out of the present profound imbalance in our economy might be worked out on the basis of our system and the perspective for resolving the domestic economic and social problems which we face.

To resolve the present problems it is not enough merely to propose measures which mean repairing the existing relations and preventing further disruptions, that is, some passing improvements. It is necessary to carry out a deeper reconstruction of the existing relations in self-management, not only in words or as some kind of a distant programmatic goal but with real claim to change the present material and social position of the workers in organizations of associated labor and their place and role in society. It is not possible to set this in motion or achieve it if some fundamental preconditions of these changes are not given top priority.

The income of the organization of associated labor must be a real value, socially acknowledged and earned on the market. This is possible only if the entire work and economic activity of organizations of associated labor proceeds in parallel with consideration for the objective economic laws in the conditions of social ownership over means of production and socialist self-management. There is no further development of self-management without living on actually realized income, disposing of it freely in pooling conditions and without having mutual responsibility of associated workers. This attitude, formulated in a simple but principled manner, has major consequences. The existing relations will manifest themselves to be inadequate in many respects and will have to be changes, especially the relations in prices, high costs of work and business activity, inadequate use of social capital, bad organization, obsolete technology, absence of orientation toward the market and so on. This will call for an examination of all the factors which could ensure income that is not proportional to the work invested and to the social resources used. One can move out of the present situation only if all production factors are put under a magnifying glass, if the guiding principle is the economy of the living and past labor, work for the world and for the domestic market, world criteria of business activity when the goods are intended for the domestic market in all conditions whenever objective conditions for this exist; and where they do not exist they should be created. [sentence as received]

Our country has achieved the level of a medium-developed country. It has at its disposal immense capital which contains the past labor of many generations. This capital is in social ownership and in the hands of the workers as managers, but it is not some kind of "general good" or "mere tool of work" which one can dispose of without bearing in mind the effects which have to be achieved with it.

Every dinar of accumulation must "weigh heavily." If and when used, the use must be economically and socially justified in the results of increasing income and surplus value. He who cannot prove this cannot use his accumulative dinar for investments, in particular he cannot be a partner in the associating process or in obtaining loans.

Organizations of associated labor are the basic economic subjects; they are economic and legal entities which are neither municipal, nor provincial nor republican. Each one of them is part of the economy on these territories, but its field of activity is the uniform Yugoslav market and the world market. The motive and the criterion of its activity on this broadest domestic and world space is the possibility of achieving greater production, more economical and more rational business activity, greater income and accumulation and a more certain future. This is also the interest of every republic, of every province and of the entire Yugoslav community.

Changing the position of associated labor, placing it on constitutional positions, making it economically more responsible, creating conditions to change the logic of thinking, freeing economic coercion for activity and placing all the conditions of business activity in such a way that they represent economically rational behavior of all subjects -- this is what some people think will mean a great severity in the conditions of economic activities for all. This is so, but it will also set in motion enormous energy aimed at changing the situation and this is where the basic opportunity lies for the success of the long term and complete stabilization program.

The process of selection, economic competition along with tangible and immediate benefits from successful work and business activity -- these are the factors which could open up the perspective to use the immense reserves in manpower and in capacities, in the scientific and professional creative potential and in the still untapped social wealth, these are the factors which could launch self-managing linking up and associating and activity on the world market.

In the meantime, the dinar must perform all of its functions on the uniform Yugoslav market and foreign exchange should be put in the place it belongs -- as a means of realizing our international trade. The conditions for this is that one should earn through exports. Exports cannot be a patriotic task nor a means of selling out our substance and national work in times of need; they are a normal economic activity which is carried out in increasingly increasingly severe competition but in a situation in which our chances are not small if we grasp the fact that the main battle for exports and for economic space in the world is waged at home, that it is only the result of the successful struggle of productivity and high quality conditions of ecnomic activity. Bearing in mind, it goes without saying, the gradual nature of the changes, the changes must be profound. First the relations in forming the value of prices must be changed in line with economically more logical relations. This will exert the greatest influence on the change in the existing position of nearly every organization of associated labor. If the attitude to amortization, to social resources and every successful business activity is changed -- and this change is inevitable -- then the picture of the organization of associated labor will also change. They will all face new problems which they will have to deal with in a new way.

There will be situations when it will be better for some organizations which do not have conditions for reorientation and rehabilitation to stop work, either partially or totally in order that social resources can be used in the most rational way possible and in order that workers from these organizations can either find new employment or have certain personal incomes be ensured for them. However, one thing is certain: Organizations which merely amass losses cannot be retained on behalf of the interest of socialism. Let us hope that such incidents will be few and that with the involvement of professional, experienced business people -- particularly scientific institutions -- a way out will be found for many. But this should not be done at any price and one should not run away from the truth and keep up the accumulation of losses where income and accumulation should be created and increased.

The international economic conditions in which the changes should be made are extremely unfavorable. There is a crisis situation -- recession, unemployment and stagnation in international trade -- in the world economy. Relief cannot be expected through loans from abroad, because the country is on the brink of the possible use of foreign resources and conditions of incurring debts are extremely unfavorable because of high interest rates.

## Kraigher, Gligorov Remarks

AU231915 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] As we have already reported, Sergej Kraigher, president of Yugoslavia's Presidency and president of the Commission for Problems of Economic Stabilization of the Federal Social Councils, together with Kiro Gligorov and Mirko Popovic, members of the commission, informed the public today at a press conference on the starting foundations of the long term economic stabilization program.

This document provides answers to the current most important problems in the sphere of current economic policy, the medium term development policy and the search for common solutions for the unsolved problems in the fiscal, monetary and credit and foreign exchange systems. The foundations include the most necessary basic orientations of the further material and social development. Answering a question by our correspondent Aleksandar Vlajkovic about what the basic causes of economic instability are and to what extent new solutions are offered by the longterm economic stabilization program, Sergej Kraigher, president of Yugoslavia's Presidency, said among other things:

[Begin Kraigher recording] We believed and continue to believe -- and this was expressed during the discussion at the commission's session -- that one of the permanent causes of economic instability and of all the phenomena through which economic instability manifests itself and which also have a reverse effect on economic stability, is the fact that, in development so far in the last few years -- it can be said, in the period since the constitututional changes and the 10th and 11th LCY Congresses -- we have failed to insure, in developing self-managing socioeconomic relations and in implementing the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor, such a position of workers in the basic organizations of associated labor which would represented the basic production relationship and which would make it possible on its own, on the basis of the logic of interests of these workers and within their mutual income-based relations in the economy and the entire social reproduction, to arrive at a determination of the real interests of workers, sufficiently and consistently determining the economic policy and all its component elements and, on this basis, insuring the frameworks which are in accord with the real potentials of our society, that is, the realized income, labor productivity and the economic frameworks provided by our foreign economic relations, and, on the other hand, insuring the reverse effect of these potentials on the behavior of workers in the basic organizations of associated labor, in the basic forms of their mutual association and the basic forms of fulfilling their interests in social reproduction and in society as a whole. [sentence as heard]

We do not believe that self-managing socioeconomic relations represent a system which should begin to function only when the present economic difficulties are eliminated, that is, when sufficient foreign exchange is available, when our balance of payments position is better and so forth. On the contrary, we believe that this is a system through which our society can solve by itself the problems of inflation, overcome the sources of inflation and, at the same time, create all the necessary prerequisites for becoming an equal factor in international economic relations and world markets.

As regards the basic self-managing socieoeconomic relations stipulated by the Law on Associated Labor, there are no new solutions. But what is involved in this connection is a matter of concretizing the implementation of these solutions. In the same manner, as regards, for instance, the foreign exchange system -- which is currently the topic of the most extensive discussions -- we have sought in the commission, as well as in the working group formed within the framework of the commission, common positions and common starting foundations which can lead to reducing the differences in our appraisals of the effect of the present law on this system and of its implementation. And I think that we are on the way to finding, as I have said,common solutions in our further work, common solutions which will insure that this basic socioeconomic relationship, reflected in our foreign relations as the basis of our system, will be given the forms of its specific implementation both legally and in the position of the organizations of associated labor and workers within them. This will insure that the organizations of associated labor and the individual workers within them are fully responsible for their decisions and economic consequences of these decisions concerning foreign economic relations and their linking with the appropriate organizations of associated labor within the unified Yugoslav market and in Yugoslavia, as a unified economic area. In this connection, this will also put in its proper place the role of the republics and provinces which are responsible for their own development and the development of the federation as a whole under the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor.

This will thereby insure that it will be the responsibility of the organs and organizations -- state organs and organizations -- to contribute with their work to establishing Yugoslavia as a unified economic area and to linking the organizations of associated labor in their territories in accordance with their mutual interests, regardless of republican and provincial borders. This will also thereby contribute to strengthening the integrative role of the unified Yugoslav market. [end recording]

Kiro Gligorov also called attention to some of the main points of the starting foundations of the long term economic stabilization program.

[Begin Gligorov recording] For a long time now the combination of international economic difficulties and the increasing internal economic and other contradictions have demonstrated the need for a thorough analysis of the situation in our economy and social activities to enable us, on the basis of our system, to develop a long term concept for overcoming the present deep imbalance in our economy and to open up long term prospects for solving the economic and social problems we face. As Comrade Kraigher has already noted in connection with the package of measures, to solve the present problem it is really not enough just to propose measures which would repair existing relations and prevent further disruptions or provide some transitional improvements. Our main task must be not only in words or with some distant program goal but with real aspirations to change the present material and social position of workers in the organizations of associated labor and their place and role in society. It is not possible to initiate and achieve that unless certain basic premises for these changes are accorded priority.

The key issue of the strategy of the starting foundations is to eliminate the deep-rooted occurrences of self-sufficiency and autarky and create the conditions under which it is not possible to exist and work for the domestic market alone and according to some of its criteria. This is the sine qua non [Latin term used] for the success of this entire enterprise. Those who, by the nature of their production, exclusively or predominantly work for the domestic market must also be subject to the criteria of business capability and the appraisal of results according to the world criteria.

It is not only a question of exporters living and working under the conditions of international standards while, at the same time, in our own country, we have a large part of the economy working under privileged conditions of a closed market. In this case the export economy is both expensive and noncompetitive. What is involved in this connection instead is that there must be a unified effort of the entirety of associated labor to change the criteria of economic operations, productivity and efficiency to enable the entirety of export efforts to be effective in other markets under the conditions of greater equality.

This is the only way and chance for our own currency to win its place and to open the road to dinar convertibility. In the meantime, the dinar must perform all of its functions in the unified Yugoslav market, and foreign exchange must be put in the place where it rightfully belongs as a means for us to realize our international trade. But the condition for this is that exports must be gainful. Exporting should neither be a patriotic task nor a means of selling our substance and our national work under the circumstances of necessity. It must be a normal economic activity which is carried out under the conditions of increasingly sharper competition and in which our chances are not small if we understand that the main battle for our exports and economic room in the world is primarily waged within our own country and that it is only a result of a successful struggle for productivity and qualitative conditions of economic operations.

The exports are not a burden. The balance of payments is not necessarily a restrictive factor in our development, a restrictive factor as we now consider it. On the contrary, in principle and especially for the small economies and most certainly for the economies which are still engaged in solving employment problems, it is the only chance, and I say the only chance, to emerge from their narrow borders and low consumption power of their domestic markets and find a possibility to make their economies more dynamic, solve their energy and technological problems and, proportionally to that, expand not only their economic but also political influence. Accordingly, what is allegedly sacrificed for exports is not a burden either for the individual or for the national economy, but instead represents a widening of the scope to emerge from the limited range of the narrow domestic market. [end recording]